

THE CLUB WOMAN

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"Merry Christmas!"

The Club Woman means to be re(a)d this month, anyway.

Remember, The Club Woman is sent and charged for until we are notified to discontinue.

Will the secretaries of State Federations kindly forward their Year-book to the editor of The Club Woman?

The Club Woman will be glad to print the views of prominent women against as well as for reorganization. It is important that the committee know the consensus of opinion throughout the country.

The State Federations are unusually well represented this month. Let the unbeliever in the club movement—and her who thinks club women are doing nothing—read the accounts of state work in these pages.

In sending renewals of club subscriptions, don't forget to state in whose name The Club Woman has been going, as well as to whom you desire it sent. A little care on the part of the secretary will save us a great deal of trouble.

Some of our departments are crowded out of this number—with several other good things—to make room for the reports from the different State Federation Conventions, which are timely just now. The January number will contain the usual departments and much more in the way of special features that will prove of great benefit to the club worker.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the G. F. W. C. Board? All official news of the General Federation and the Milwaukee Biennial will appear here first.

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"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

MARCUS AURELIUS says: "No one can do me an injury unless he can make me misbehave myself." An older authority than he said: "Love your enemies." And a good way to love them is not to recognize them as enemies. The old Roman was right—as usual. The greatest harm any one can do us is to disturb the harmony of our souls. There is a serenity which is like an armor. It protects us from the stings of petty jealousy and the stabs of secret foes. Reports, false or true, of these things may come to our ears, but we shall possess our souls in large patience and refuse to be ruffled in spirit or worried by small fears. We shall not "misbehave ourselves."

Few who accomplish any real good in life escape the attacks of the envious. No matter how disinterested our purpose or how high our ideal, somebody is going to misunderstand; somebody is going to impute a selfish motive. Experience with the world will teach us to expect and make allowances for these things; but we need not be soured by them, nor lose sight of our own standard, provided it be a right one. Only by lowering our own ideals, by giving way to jealousy, envy, fear or discouragement can we really be touched by these outside things. Let us keep single to the purpose of pressing straight forward to the goal of right living and right thinking, not expecting every one to understand or even appreciate our motives, and our enemies can do us no real harm.

To be worried and fretted by little things; to live in a constant atmosphere of anxiety about what may or may not be said of us; to be continually dwelling upon the personal impression we are making on others; to be forever thinking of ourselves and never enlarging our vision to the greatness of humanity; to dwell upon the littleness of some people and forget the nobleness of others; these are the things that belittle us and keep our souls from growing. It matters not who or what are our enemies from without, so long as we keep free from those within. And when it comes to that, if we attend diligently to shutting the door on those within ourselves, we shall have no time for recognizing our foes from without.

The club movement is helping women in these matters. One of the greatest things the club movement can do for women is to develop their sense of proportion. As the club member evolves from the beginner to the active worker, as she develops and broadens her sympathies by doing for others the small personal side of life fades into the background; the weightier interests of humanity are grasped by degrees, and the better qualities of womanhood come out in bolder relief. In this evolution we are growing up to a point where petty jealousies will never be recognized and small enmities will have no place. Self-development and a new sort of self-possession is what we need.

"Human nature is so constituted," some one says, "that it cannot see one person rising above his fellows without experiencing the pangs of jealousy. No sooner does one of us rise, either by force of our own abilities or by a combination of outside circumstances, than do some whom we had once called friends set to work to pull us down, to belittle our influence and to malign our motives. Human nature cannot stand success in other people." Some human nature cannot, perhaps. But there are as many kinds of human nature as there are people in the world. We talk as if human nature was one solid

lump of which everybody is fashioned, and consequently we must all be alike at heart—as a bushel of peas. Thank God there are more kindly natures in the world than unkindly, and a hundred good friends who rejoice at our success to one who gives it grudging favor. The world is a much better place than we give it credit for being. The trouble is we make more fuss over the one enemy than we do over five hundred friends, staunch and true. There is lots of lovable, kindly, faithful, generous human nature lying around loose. Let us look for it.

In reviewing the club work of her state, Mrs. Farson, the state president of Illinois, said in convention recently: "Women have wider sympathy for one another. The woman of today is growing ever more kindly and less given to self-seeking. Club life among women is teaching them to love their neighbor as themselves. There is no doubt we have come into larger and fuller life. The larger is always the better and sounder life. By the range of one's sympathies the measure of one's life soundness is gauged."

This is all true, and it is especially gratifying to recall it as the Christmas season comes on. Kindness and good cheer are in the air. It is easy now to forgive our enemies by forgetting that we have them. It is easy to make good cheer for others by keeping it first in our own hearts. The selfish inlooking soul is never happy: the broad-visioned worker for humanity may always be so. Which shall we choose?

Let us look out and not in; let us forget the annoyances of life and recognize only the kindness and nobleness of humanity; let us give generously of ourselves, seeking nothing in return; let us wish for all the world a truly "Merry Christmas," and do what we can as individuals to make the holiday season one of happiness even for our so-called enemies. Because, "No one can do me an injury unless he can make me misbehave myself."

Don't imagine that one copy of *The Club Woman* is enough for a club of over ten or fifteen members. It is always better to take your own copy, if you can afford the necessary dollar. If not, combine with one or two near neighbors; but when a club of twenty-five or fifty combine on one copy, nobody gets any real good from it. Every well-to-do club should take a large number of copies and see that they are properly distributed among the members who cannot afford personal subscriptions.

The advantage of having an official organ for the General Federation, through which all announcements may come with authority, has had another demonstration recently. In a recent number we reprinted an item giving the art program at Milwaukee next summer. The item had appeared in several of our leading Eastern papers, and naturally we considered it authentic, especially as it purported to come from Mrs. Hall, chairman of the art committee. Now, it seems, it was unauthenticated, and that as it is still on its travels it is making considerable trouble for the committee. We therefore call attention to the fact that the art circular officially printed in our November number is authorized by the art committee, and that all matter connected with the G. F. W. C. which appears in *The Club Woman* is first sanctioned by the board of directors or their special committees.

PUBLIC SPEAKING FOR WOMEN.

By Ruth Kimball Gardiner.

IN this last decade of the century, the woman who is not a member of some society, whether literary, artistic, philanthropic, or patriotic, is the rare exception. It is the era of organization, of clubs; and it falls to the lot of every club member, at one time or another, to address an audience. The ability to speak in public successfully has come to be an accomplishment which even the average woman may be called upon to exercise—an accomplishment as rare as easy of attainment.

The woman who is not accustomed to public speaking begins by taking the matter too seriously. Suppose she is called upon to read a paper on "Early Colonial Customs" before the Fortnightly Club. She writes her paper in a manner totally foreign to her nature. She seizes upon an artificial mode of expression which hampers her at every turn. She does not settle beforehand just how much she wants to say, and on what subjects she means to speak, but she writes aimlessly. Every paper should be constructed after a carefully laid plan. The subject should be divided into heads and sub-heads. All unnecessary matter should be pruned away. The printed essay is the place for literary elegance and flowers of rhetoric. The address to be delivered will best command attention if its language is simple and forceful, and every thought tersely put. Long sentences may be graceful, but the average woman has not sufficient command of her breath to deliver them effectively.

The same super-seriousness which prompts a woman to put away her natural manner of expression, in preparing a paper for public reading, suggests to her often to dress in a most unfortunate fashion. No gown is to be trusted till it has worn off its first newness. The stamp of newness is especially objectionable in a platform gown. No woman wants what she wears to distract attention from what she says. Let the gown for public speaking be as elegantly simple as the occasion will allow. Let it be as comfortable as possible, and as becoming. Never, when it can be avoided, wear gloves on the platform. The gloved hand is almost as much an anomaly as the veiled face. It carries with it a sense of artificial construction hard to overcome. Let the lungs, above all, have room. A gown may be as tight in the waist as fashion demands, but across the chest there should be no constriction whatever.

As a rule, the paper should not be read. It is impossible to over estimate the effect of the eyes in interesting an audience. No speaker who keeps his eyes bent on his manuscript ever holds the attention of the hearers. Whenever possible, commit the address to memory. It is always well to carry the manuscript with one, for even the best trained memories are tricky; besides, the serious question of what to do with one's hands is in this way easily settled. Pay as little attention to the manuscript, however, as possible. It is impossible to speak in a clear, carrying voice when the head is bent. Let the eyes travel over the audience. Nothing is more absurd than a public speaker who confides his remarks to the cornice or to the chandelier.

Stand easily erect, the chest well forward. Pitch the voice rather lower than in ordinary conversation, and speak slowly and distinctly. Even a whisper, distinctly uttered, is to be heard in a hall of average acoustic excellence. Avoid the common error of raising the voice at the beginning of a sentence, and the equally common and exceedingly annoying error of dropping the voice as the sentence nears its end. Be especially careful to give time between sentences. The size of a hall always exaggerates the effects of speaking, and all pauses need to be especially accentuated. Make the voice as round and full as possible, and never force it. It is not the degree of loudness that makes a

voice heard, but the distinctness of enunciation. Never have recourse to a glass of water. Unless the voice is abused, it will not fail in the course of an ordinary address, and, when it does fail, a drink of water will not help it. Only the speaker who forces his voice, speaking harshly with a partially open throat, feels the need of water. The voice used easily and naturally will not break.

If a gesture, now and then, seems to aid in conveying the desired impression, let it be made with the whole arm, and let it mean something. Let it end with the idea it was intended to convey, and let it be made, not as a gesture to be considered apart from the speech, but as an almost involuntary visible physical expression of a thought. Let the entire body follow out this idea. When it is necessary to shift the weight from one foot to the other, let the change take place always at the end of a paragraph, when the thought is changed. To change the direction of the body's poise in the midst of a thought is a ridiculous violation of common-sense as well as the canons of art.

Appear interested in what you are saying. Speak with earnestness. Nothing is so convincing as earnestness. Try to forget yourself in what you are saying, without for a single instant ever losing control of every tone, every movement. Nothing is more winning than apparent unconsciousness of self, but it must be in reality the extreme of artistic self-consciousness.

Be graceful, natural, easy. In those three words lies the secret of success in public speaking, and the difficulties which apparently present themselves are easily to be overcome. It is not in the power of every woman to be an orator, but it is quite within the ability of every woman to be successful and convincing when circumstances bring her before an audience.

CLARA'S COSY-CLUB

By Helen Ray Kent.

CLARA BILLINGS lay on the sofa idly wishing that her mother had closed the door, which stood ajar, between the room in which she reclined and the hall beyond. Mrs. Billings was taking farewell of a neighborly caller, and the process, which had begun three-quarters of an hour earlier, showed no signs of completion. The phrases, "They say," "You don't mean it," "Have you heard?" floating in to the girl, caused her to shrug her shoulders and make a little moue of the pretty red lips. Then she opened her book, "The Love Affairs of An Old Maid," and turned the pages rather listlessly.

Clara was in a dejected frame of mind that afternoon. She wanted occupation, to do something for somebody, only she did not know just what. When a girl is twenty-seven years old, and has no real need or especial ambition of doing anything beyond the few simple tasks which fall to every woman; when she lives in a small town where there is little diversion in the way of entertainments and the society or "sets" hold undisputed sway for a year or two, only to drop into the total oblivion of domestic cares ever afterward, time is apt to hang heavy on the hands.

Clara had not married; had never even been engaged, though why one cannot surmise, unless one pauses to consider the narrow environment or circle of a small town, and the growing selfishness or indifference of a large Brotherhood of Bachelors. She was one of a large army of girls of whom it comes to be said:

"I guess she never had any chances to marry"; or, "She's such a capable girl; I do wish she could marry; she'd make some man such a nice wife," according to the friendliness of the commentator.

Clara herself did not think of marrying. Perhaps she did not wish to. But she did long to do something.

"My whole life is a mental and physical waste," she thought, as a fresh stream of "Do you think so's?" "You don't mean it?" filtered in to her from the hall.

"If this keeps on I shall shrivel up, or turn missionary in self-defence. Let me see, missions—the best ones—begin at home. Clara Billings, aetat twenty-seven, missionary to —"

As if in answer to her thought, the word "gossip," strongly emphasized, caught her ear.

"That's it! Missionary to Gossip! High time there was one, too, when my dear mother will stand almost an hour saying good-bye—anything but that—on the topic. Now, how can I begin?" and quite captivated by her fancy, the girl knitted her brows in meditation.

As the outcome of Clara's idea, there gathered at her house the following day some half-dozen young women of her own age, in acceptance of her invitation to "spend the afternoon and talk over a new plan in which I think you'll be interested."

"Do tell us what it is, Clara," demanded a breezy, energetic little woman, as they settled down to the inevitable work.

"I hope it's something new. This place is so poky and tiresome that I told Ed. last night if it wasn't for him and baby I should certainly commit suicide in self-defence. I'm dying for want of some sensation."

"It isn't anything very sensational, I'm afraid," answered the hostess, smiling.

"But the truth is I got to thinking, yesterday, how awfully tame and monotonous life is here—in every small place, for that matter—and how little there is for us to do, or to take up our attention. We don't have any business like the men to absorb us; and so, just as soon as we are the least bit passe or older, and don't get up the dances and parties and all that, we degenerate into a sort of drudges. Of course most of us have our families to care for, and all that, but that can't take up all our time and conversation—or if it does it gets to be a perfect bore."

Here there was a discreet turning of heads in the direction of one unconscious matron, who netted on, entirely unaware of the coat the others were mentally fitting to her.

"So I thought we'd better form a sort of club, and read together one afternoon a week. One of us can read and the others work. We'll take turns. Don't you think it would be pleasant? It'll bring us all together once a week, and seem as if we were all back in school again. And best of all, it'll give us something to talk about besides."

"Gossip," interrupted her previous questioner.

"Actually the stories that go round Hillsboro make me sick. Let's make it a rule not to allow any. I don't mean simple, neighborly bits of news, kindly meant, but stuff like this: 'Did you know Dr. So and So took Mrs. Hilton out driving the other day while her husband was away?' when very likely there isn't a word of truth in the story, or he only picked her up and set her down at her own door. What shall we call ourselves? How would the Anti-Gossip League do?"

"I don't like that very well," answered Clara, after the other girls had given their approval to the plan. "Anything 'anti' sounds so awfully belligerent. Don't you think the Cosy Club would be better, more agreeable?"

"Just the thing! So original and attractive!" cried the company in chorus.

"Now what shall we begin on?" after a few further preliminaries had been settled.

Clara suggested a number of tales, and finally deciding upon Dickens' Tale of Two Cities, the reading began.

That the venture was a success seems scarcely worth recording. "Make virtue attractive and vice is nowhere," says an

old proverb, and somehow the interest in neighborly finances, domestic woes and innuendo ceased to interest these young women, who dipped into this and that great master of letters to find entertainment and lessons applicable to all life.

Soon the mammas, who had laughed heartily at first, dropped in at the meetings. Membership of the club multiplied rapidly; current topics of world-wide interest came up for discussion, and the various drawing rooms became too small for the attendance.

Today Hillsboro boasts a fine women's clubhouse, that does not monopolize but is a vast source of benefit and enjoyment to the community; and if freer from gossip and the petty trivialities of life—as in the opinion of the inhabitants it surely is—the direct cause of this regeneration is to be traced to Clara's Cosy Club.

THE SEEKER.

(With apologies to Kipling, his admirers and his imitators.)

A woman there was and she joined a new club
(Even as you or I.)
And began to emerge from her chrysalis grub,
To change from the commonest sort of a scrub
To that glorious thing we a butterfly dub—
(Even as you or I.)

This woman went often to clubs it would seem,
(As you or I might do.)
And when she got there she talked a blue stream
Of the ideal club, her favorite dream,
And her talk, if 'twere measured, would measure a ream,
(Something like me—or you.)

She talked on club topics both early and late,
(Even as you or I.)
Made motions, amendments, and indulged in debate,
She rescinded and tabled and addled her pate,
Keeping Shattuck's and Robert's and Reed's rules all straight,
(Much more than you or I.)

And when of this woman full many had tired,
(As you or I might do,)
They found her ambitions were thoroughly fired;
That she would be president, if they required—
Or if they did not, she the office admired,
(And intended to run for it, too.)

So they worked and they talked and they squabbled a bit
(Even as most of us do,)
And they set up a candidate very unfit
To match her in politics, brains or in wit,
And they fought a good battle; but she did not permit
Them to set up the president, too.

So a woman there was—and she had her fun,
(Better than you or I.)
For she stuck to the fray until it was done
And she downed her opponent and victory won
By keeping to that which she once had begun,
(And always intended to try.)

O, it isn't the length of the weary mile
That banishes light from the face,
It's the scrambling for office that isn't worth while—
It's the selfish endeavor to grasp the whole pile—
It's mistaking our streamlet of life for the Nile
That brings a club into disgrace.

PARLIAMENT OR THE SALON?

By Kate M. Cone, Hartford, Vermont.

THE social aspect of the woman's club movement is full of suggestiveness. If clubs continue to spread and take hold as they have done in the past, the time is not far distant, if it has not already come, when the social as well as the literary life of most womankind will be dominated by clubs. Already complaints are heard that the club is usurping the home as a centre of social activity, that club functions are taking the place of entertaining at home, and that hostesses have been transformed into club presidents and committee-women. To these signs of the times another may be added, that women who are absorbed in clubs do not make calls as formerly. Formal calls disappear with formal entertaining, and for friendly purposes the regular and entailed meetings which the club involves nearly suffice.

But entertaining worthy the name has never been done by the many, but by the few. It costs money and trouble, or servants are a bugbear, or invalids and old people and children are in the way, or the habit and knowledge necessary to showing hospitality are lacking. Many the handsome house in the length and breadth of the land to which for these or kindred reasons company is never bidden, and in which, till the club came, the women were to all intents and purposes without social life. The club is a social opportunity also for the women who board, and for the women who, whether housekeeping or boarding, are forced to seek their social level and outlet apart from their men folk. Not a few promising club women have husbands all of whose time and strength is given to earning the family living. The dark side of this state of things is the division of interests in the household; the bright side is the fact that whatever enriches one member of the family enriches all.

Now, if the women's clubs stand for something important socially as well as intellectually in the life of the community, if to many of their members they are the main chance for associating on equal ground with other women, the ideal which governs the methods by which they are conducted should be carefully examined. Should this ideal be parliament or the salon? Are the women's clubs fulfilling their social mission by forming the manners of their members on the customs of man in legislative assemblies? Parliamentary rules are hard to learn and harder to obey, and when once mastered by a body of women they are neither expeditious nor interesting. Half the clubs get tangled up in their own gearing, so elaborate is the machinery by which they are run.

There is a more natural and efficacious way, a more gracious and enlightening ideal, namely, that of the drawing-room or salon, and club women, being women, ought not to find it difficult to adapt this ideal to the present situation. Play parliament if anyone will for formal discussions—which, by the way, I have never seen proposed on any program of a woman's club—and conduct the great Federations and congresses in that manner, but let the many clubs have their being with the manners of ladies in parlors, not men in public life. The French salons of the past century are, of course, the conspicuous example of what women have done for literature and art by employing distinctively feminine gifts. Everywhere and always tact, unselfishness and gracious manners have enabled women in their own homes to call forth the best intellectual powers of those around them. Practiced on each other for the common good, the members of women's clubs might produce a new but similar result.

The best example of this proposed application of parlor

manners to club necessities was the Boston Monday Club on Chestnut street, of which Mrs. John T. Sargent was the moving spirit,—a club of the loosest organization with a woman of tact, enthusiasm and intelligence to run it.

One of the characteristics of the new educated woman is the power to forget herself in great subjects, to merge people in things. This should be a powerful aid in the realization of the salon ideal; while yet another principle of club significance which college settlement philanthropy has brought to light is the being content with limited spheres of influence, the working only with people one can meet equally and know personally. Don't be too large, and act like ladies, great ladies, who always under all circumstances smooth everybody the right way and merge minor and personal considerations in the subject; for business, i. e., correspondence and expenditure of money, choose an executive officer and act as a committee of the whole—to use the language of the thing we are reprehending!

With this ideal of the salon or of the Chestnut Street Monday Club before the woman's clubs, there are several practical matters of present annoyance which would adjust themselves naturally. No woman so inspired would place herself, as often now, in the outside seat of an empty back row; she would instinctively remember her companions and sit along, or remember the speaker and sit up in front. Nor would she wear head-covering to the annoyance about equally of the speaker and of persons behind her, nor swathe herself in furs in a hot room. No one who has not addressed an audience of women realizes how trying it is to talk to feathers and fur and a row or rows of empty seats in front. Nor would this model club member withhold the meed of praise and appreciation due speakers and entertainers. Like a woman trying to draw out the best from her companion in conversation, she would give first her intelligent and expressive attention and then liberal applause and commendation. The ethics of an audience is a subject worthy the attention of women who wish to make their clubs a success. A well-known Boston lecturer who outdid herself on a certain occasion, on being afterwards praised, declared, "I never gave that lecture so well before and I never shall again, because I never again shall have such an audience." It was an audience mainly of ladies, who had trained themselves to take off their hats, sit on the front seats, look interested and applaud freely.

The women's clubs are taking the place of the lyceums and lecture courses of former days; their entertainment committees are in many places the purveyors of intellectual food for the public; one of the new occupations for women is that of business manager for concerts and lectures. But half the success of these various attempts at public education and entertainment rests in the atmosphere that the women themselves, as component parts of the audience, may create round the occasion, namely, the atmosphere of tact and sympathy in things of the mind which characterized the salon. It is not a question of paying so much money and being instructed or pleased in spite of oneself; the women's clubs have the high truth to illustrate that in the subtle relation that exists between audiences and speakers the audience will get very much as it gives. Hosts of women themselves write papers and read the same before clubs, their own or others.

The club as it is today has made its mark upon the home. I read not long since of a home club in which a family circle weekly went through the formalities of electing officers, passing motions and conducting literary exercises. At that rate Cushing's Manual, or whatever is the most recent authority on parliamentary usage will presently take the place of Mrs. Sherwood, and the familiar forms of social intercourse will be cast in the mould of law-making assemblies. There is more of sweetness and light in another way.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE,

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

XI.

VOTING.

VOTING in an assembly is the expression of opinion on the part of the members either in favor of or opposed to a motion submitted, or for the selection of one or more persons for some position.

It is generally the duty of every one entitled to vote to exercise that right, but it must be considered a matter of honor, as it is impossible to compel a person to vote who declines to do so.

A member who has not voted on a particular motion has tacitly voted with the prevailing side, and cannot disclaim responsibility by saying that he did not vote.

The vote must always be taken in such a way as to leave no doubt as to the intent of the voters.

The different methods of voting in common use are:

1. By silent assent.
2. By voices (viva voce).
3. By show of hands, or by standing.
4. By roll-call (yeas and nays).
5. By balloting.

The importance of voting renders it necessary to describe these different methods with some degree of minuteness.

Members vote by silent assent whenever the chair declares the result of an imaginary vote without the formality of taking the vote, as when the chair says, "It is so ordered." This method is generally used in approving the minutes. After the minutes are read the presiding officer says, "Are there any corrections?" After waiting a moment he adds, "If not, they stand approved as read. They are approved." The statement, "they are approved," is the declaration of the result of the vote which has been taken by silent assent.

The same method is often employed when a motion is made which is so much a matter of course that the presiding officer seeks to save time by at once declaring the result. For illustration, a communication is read to a society and a motion is made that it be referred to a certain committee. If it is the custom of the society to refer communications of this character to this particular committee the president may say, "If there is no objection it is so ordered." If any one objects, this statement counts for nothing, is not recorded, the motion takes the usual course, and a formal vote is taken.

Voting by voices (viva voce) is the quickest and simplest way of taking a formal vote, and for that reason should be used when it will meet all requirements, in preference to any other.

When the assembly is ready to vote the presiding officer says in substance, "Those in favor of the motion will please say 'aye,'" and immediately after the response is given he says, "Those opposed will please say 'no.'" This is generally abbreviated to, "Those opposed, 'no.'"

The chair should avoid instructing members to vote "by the usual sign," unless some sign has been adopted for that particular organization.

Having already stated the motion he need not now repeat it unless requested to do so. It seems more complimentary to the intelligence of an assembly not to repeat the motion when putting the question to vote, but rather to assume that the members have been giving strict attention to the business before them and that they have the mental capacity to retain the motion from the time it is stated until it is voted upon.

If the preponderance of votes seems to be in the affirmative

he then declares the result of the vote by saying, "The motion is carried," or "The motion prevails"; or if in the negative by saying, "The motion is lost," or by an equivalent expression.

If he is in doubt which side had more votes, he should say, "The chair is in doubt," and then take the vote again. The viva voce vote may be repeated at this point, or the vote may be taken in some other way.

If any member thinks the decision of the chair incorrect, he should immediately rise, address the chair, and say, "I call for a division of the house." This is a request that the vote be taken again, and should always be heeded.

Voting by show of hands, or by standing, consumes a little more time than the viva voce vote, but it has the advantage of accuracy, which the latter method sometimes lacks. The form of putting the question to vote is the same, except that the chair says, "raise the right hand" or "stand" instead of "say aye" or "say no." Either the secretary or tellers appointed for the purpose should count the votes and report to the chair. If the assembly is large, tellers are necessary.

When the vote is to be taken by roll-call the chair says: "Those in favor of the motion will say 'aye,' those opposed 'no,' the secretary will call the roll." The names on an alphabetical list of the members entitled to vote are then called by the secretary, each member responds "aye" or "no" as his name is called, and the secretary marks the roll accordingly.

This is the way to take the vote when a record is to be kept of the vote of each member.

Any convenient method of marking the roll may be used.

The way usually recommended is to put the figure 1 in the column for the affirmative vote opposite the name of the first one voting aye, and also in the column for the negative vote opposite the name of the first one voting no, the figure 2 in the proper column opposite the name of the second person voting either aye or no, and so on, so that the last figure in each column will show the total vote on the respective sides.

If the membership is large, calling the yeas and nays of necessity consumes much time, and the quickest method of marking the roll is the one to be sought and adopted. The mode illustrated below has been adopted by some secretaries in preference to the one just described because of the rapidity with which the vote can be taken.

This roll, arranged for a society composed of ten members, shows that four were absent when the vote here recorded was taken, that one was excused from voting, that three voted in the affirmative and two in the negative.

	Ayes	Noes
Adams, Miss Clara.....		
Adams, Miss Ellen.....		
Curtis, Miss Anna.....		
Fowler, Mrs. H. G.....		
Gleason, Miss Fanny.....		
Gordon, Mrs. O. M.....		
White, Mrs. Mary.....		X
Wiley, Miss L. M.....		
Young, Mrs. Lucy.....		
President		
	3	2

The secretary first drew a line through the names of those not present. Then he called the names and drew a dash opposite the names of those who responded in the negative and wrote X opposite the name of the one excused from voting. After finishing the roll call, he added the number of dashes and put the total at the bottom of the column of noes. To this

number he added the number of those excused and those absent, subtracted the amount from the total number of names on the roll, and set the result at the bottom of the column of ayes.

Less time is consumed in making the computation than in describing the process.

A member may, when his name is called, ask to be excused from voting, or he may rise and explain why he votes in the affirmative or in the negative, but he has no right to discuss the merits of the motion being voted upon under guise of explaining his vote.

A member may change his vote after the roll-call is finished and before the result is announced by the chair.

At the request of the chair or of any member, the secretary should read the names of those who voted in the affirmative and afterwards the names of those who voted in the negative, that any mistake may be corrected. It is the duty of the secretary to report the result of the vote to the presiding officer, and the duty of that officer to announce the result of this as of every vote. He is, however, at liberty to depute the secretary or a teller to make the announcement.

The advantage of voting by ballot is that of secrecy.

In voting upon applications of persons for membership, printed or written ballots containing simply the words "aye" or "no" may be used, but a ballot of each kind should be furnished every member, and if the ballots are written they should all be written by one person.

A more convenient way is to use one of the boxes which are manufactured expressly for that purpose.

The person who passes the box should raise the lid of each compartment in turn and hold the box so that the president can see into that compartment. It is not necessary that the person who passes the box should examine the compartments, but the president at least must know that one compartment holds both black and white balls and that the other is empty when voting begins.

The box should be so held that each member may vote without allowing others to see whether he deposits a white ball or a black ball. This is generally accomplished by holding the box so high that members must rise to vote. In addition to this the box may rest on the shoulder of the one who is in charge and he may then stand with his back to the voter.

Instead of having the box passed, it may be placed on a table and the members may go to the table and vote.

When there are two or more names of applicants for election, they may be voted upon collectively, but a member who wishes to cast a negative vote against any one applicant should do so the same as if that name were the only one under consideration.

If in that case enough negative votes are cast to defeat the election of any one, were he the only candidate, the names must be taken singly, or such a division of the names agreed upon as will insure to every applicant all possible opportunity of being elected.

The custom of electing officers by ballot is almost universal, though not obligatory unless made so by an incorporating statute or by rules adopted by the organization.

When several officers are to be elected, all may be voted for at one time, or they may be elected one at a time, according to previously adopted rules, or in the absence of rules, according to resolutions adopted prior to voting.

Some of the usual tedium of elections might be obviated by notifying persons in advance that they are to be appointed tellers, thus giving them an opportunity to meet and agree upon a division of the work to be done.

There is no rule in voluntary organizations that ballots

must be folded, and much time is saved in counting when ballots are left flat.

The following illustrates the form in which a report of each ballot should be prepared:

FIRST BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

Whole number of votes cast.....	226
Number of legal votes cast.....	225
Necessary to a choice.....	113
Miss Clara Adams received.....	175
Miss Fanny Gleason received.....	48
Miss Mary White received.....	1
Mrs. Lucy Young.....	1

Total 225

It is immaterial whether the person receiving the highest or the lowest number of votes be entered first on the list, but the arrangement should be systematic.

A blank ballot or a ballot containing more names than the number of persons to be voted for is an illegal ballot, and is not to be taken into consideration in finding the number necessary for a choice. Such ballots may be valuable in showing the number present when the vote was taken. A ballot cast for a person not in nomination is not an illegal ballot, and should a person who had not been nominated receive enough votes to constitute an election he would be legally elected.

Each set of ballots received should be put into an envelope or box provided for that purpose and carefully preserved there until there is no probability that a re-count will be necessary.

A motion that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for a certain officer should never be entertained if the constitution of the society or the state law under which it is incorporated requires elections to be by ballot, since if carried, it would to all intents and purposes be an election by viva voce vote.

When several persons are to be elected to the same position, as members of a committee, delegates to a convention or trustees to an organization, each voter should write upon one piece of paper as many names as there are persons to be elected.

The president has the same right to vote that any other member of the society has, but on a viva voce vote he seldom avails himself of the right, even in case of a tie. When the vote is by roll-call he gives his vote last of all. When the vote is by ballot his vote is deposited with the votes of the other members.

The rule in all national, state and municipal elections is that votes must be given in person, but stockholders of corporations are generally allowed by the state law under which the organization is incorporated to vote by proxy.

Under a present United States law every proxy must bear a twenty-five cent revenue stamp.

When resolutions containing two or more paragraphs are submitted to an assembly for its consideration, a motion should be made covering the entire series. This motion is usually that the resolutions be adopted.

The paragraphs should then be considered seriatim. The presiding officer should read the first resolution, or the first paragraph of the first resolution, if it contains more than one, and give opportunity for discussion. Any of the various motions to amend may be made and voted upon with reference to this single paragraph. A single word may be changed, the entire paragraph may be stricken out, or an entirely new one substituted. The next paragraph should then be considered in the same manner.

After all the paragraphs have thus received attention, motions may be made to amend any part of the series or any vote which has been taken to amend may be reconsidered. The motion to adopt the resolutions which was made when they were

first read is not voted on until all desired changes have been made.

If the resolutions are preceded by a preamble, the paragraphs contained in the preamble should be taken up seriatim, after those in the resolutions have been considered, and before the motion to adopt is voted upon.

The method of considering resolutions here described is applicable to the consideration of a constitution or by-laws, or to any series of paragraphs.

The method of voting to fill blanks (see Article VIII) is peculiar to itself. When a blank is to be filled by a number, several suggestions as to the number to be inserted are usually offered by the members. The general rule is that the largest sum or the longest time should be voted on first. This is an exception to the rule that the last motion made is the first one to be voted upon. Circumstances may arise where the smallest number instead of the largest should be first voted upon. Voting should begin at that extreme which is least likely to be in favor. When the blank is filled a separate vote must be taken upon the adoption of the resolution.

If the blank is to be filled by a name or a date, the vote may be taken by roll-call, to which each member responds by giving his preference, or it may be taken by ballot.

No vote can ever be legally taken unless there is a quorum present at the time. By a quorum is meant the number necessary for the transaction of business. If there is no special provision to the contrary, a majority of the entire membership of an organization is necessary to constitute a quorum.

A quorum being present, the number of votes necessary to carry that particular motion must be kept in mind whenever a vote is taken.

By majority vote is meant a majority, more than half of all votes cast, but by special provision it may mean a majority of the entire membership, or a majority of those present. Suppose a society had one hundred members. The smallest number according to common parliamentary law which could transact business is then fifty-one. Suppose, then, only fifty-one members were present. If a motion were put to vote which by special provision required a majority vote of the entire membership, the vote would be lost if only fifty voted in favor of it. If a motion were put to vote which by special provision required a majority vote of those present, it would not be lost if only twenty-six voted for it. But a motion which required only a majority vote would not be lost if only one person voted in favor of it, providing no one voted against it.

By a two-thirds vote is simply meant that twice as many members vote on one side as on the other. This may also be modified to mean two-thirds of those present or two-thirds of the entire membership.

To illustrate the difference between a majority and a plurality vote, suppose that one hundred legal votes were cast for president. If a majority of all votes cast were necessary to constitute an election, there would be no election until one candidate received at least fifty-one votes. If a plurality vote would constitute an election, it would be possible for each one of ninety-eight candidates to receive one vote, and for one candidate to be elected by two votes.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

(Questions for this department should be sent to Mrs. E. A. Fox, 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Michigan.)

Please explain how a motion may be disposed of if it is not put to vote, as such a possibility is mentioned in the article on Parliamentary Usage in the October Club Woman?

It may be indefinitely postponed, referred to a committee,

postponed to a definite time, or laid on the table.

What is the advantage of going into committee of the whole?

It is a convenient way of informally considering a question. Motions voted upon in committee of the whole do not become a part of the record of the assembly. The report of the committee of the whole is submitted to the assembly the same as the report of any other committee, but the steps by which it reached its conclusion are not permanently recorded.

SOME OLD FRIENDS.

THE ADMIRATION COMMITTEE.

WE all wonder how our club would exist without this beneficent committee to cheer us on our way. Self-appointed, its members cheer our hearts with their encouraging smiles and win our love with their generous appreciation.

We all know them. The committee may be nameless as well as numberless, and its title may either be uttered or unexpressed, but its existence no club frequenter doubts. Untiring in attendance, be the weather what it may, they sit under our lucubrations and quietly absorb the interesting theories we so brilliantly evolve. The member of this committee is invaluable, too, for while she encourages us by her presence and uniformly nods at our most telling hits and thrilling recitals, she never interrupts and never contradicts our pet theories. She never participates in any discussion nor presents any paper; she comes simply and solely to hear, or, as she confidently puts it, to learn of us. In the club reports we fail to find her name, and in the club minutes not a mention is made of her. Truly, she seems to be ignored. But with all this evident oblivion, which seems to be her portion, she sits enthroned in our hearts as our veriest friend, for she appreciates us, and what greater evidence of friendship?

THE MEMBER WITH THE CLIPPING.

Isn't she appalling, positively terrifying? When she comes into the room you may mark her by the serene smile of expectancy which pervades her countenance. She used to belong to the Admiration Committee, but she has progressed, and having noted the topic and bearing in mind your paper, she just cut out this little piece from the paper and thought she would read it to the ladies. Recognize her? She faces bravely your black looks and calmly presents her item, which was perhaps originally constructed by Rameses or Pharaoh or Darius or some ancient authority; but it is there to confront you, and you must labor through the argument, explain palpable things and head off a number of women who are inclined to go off at a tangent. So the time for discussion goes, the features you wish developed are neglected and the real thing left unsaid—all because of the woman with a clipping.

A MODERN IDEA.

This is truly a world of ambition, honest, altruistic, ambitious ambition, and in no person is it more apparent than in the club woman. Who takes up the mightiest themes? The club woman. Who settles the most momentous questions? The club woman. Who gravely discourses of time and eternity? The club woman. Who fixes the adjusting of the universe? Why, the club woman. Who upsets the continuity of traditions? The club woman. Who so ubiquitous, omniscient and omnipresent as this club woman? For no matter how small the hamlet, nor how remote the village, wherever two or three women are gathered together there you have the club woman. For here is the formula: Take two women, a room and idea, and there you have a woman's club. And what possibilities are latent in that organization.

A LAY SISTER.

BOOKS.

"Maximilian in Mexico" is a valuable book in itself and of especial interest to club women, as it is the personal reminiscences of that well-known club-worker, Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson of Philadelphia. Mrs. Stevenson was in Mexico during the period of her troubles with France and during Maximilian's short and troubled reign. The story of those five years from 1862 to 1867, when we of the United States were too busy settling important matters of our own to give attention to our neighbor's troubles, reads like a strange, almost unaccountable romance,—more like the history of the seventeenth century than that of less than forty years ago. Mrs. Stevenson knew personally many of the actors in that Mexican tragedy, and she has given it a setting that will bring us Northerners into closer realization of the revolution when Maximilian came on the stage for his brief hour and died a martyr's death, leaving his beautiful Empress Carlotta insane for life. The book is a valuable addition to the best library and to clubs taking up the history of Mexico it is indispensable. (New York: The Century Co.)

"The Perils of Josephine," is a bright, well-told story by Lord Ernest Hamilton. English, of course, but not on the "Duchess" order, even though it deals with dukes and other nobilities. The heroine is a piquant creature, with a talent for the unexpected and a fund of brilliant small talk. There is the usual amount of hunting and cross-country riding, and the people that dwell between the red covers of this book seem to have no object in life beyond amusing themselves, and, incidentally, other folk. Perhaps because of that the book is entertaining to the last word; just the thing for a cozy room on a bitter winter evening. (Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.)

"Mammon & Co." is by the author of "Dodo," and that will condemn it as trash in the eyes of some. But it is entertaining and brilliantly told, and whoever takes it up will not lay it down in a hurry. The story brings out a certain type of young English aristocracy that have rather "fast" proclivities, but everything they say and do is of interest. Those who read "Dodo" will not forget it, and they will know whether they desire to read another volume of the same order. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

The little white and gold known as the "What is Worth While Series," published by the Crowells, have recently added "The Programme of Christianity," and "The City Without a Church," by Henry Drummond; "The Charm of Jesus," by Gustav Zart, and "The Passing of Self," by John Franklin Genung. They all deal with religious and moral subjects, and the reputation of their authors is a guarantee of their value. Every one is a beautiful little essay, full of grace and charm, and comfort and inspiration. The very latest one in the series is called "To Whom Much is Given," by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, who is so well known among Massachusetts clubs. It contains much that is helpful and suggestive, and will raise the standard of every woman who reads it. These books will make charming Christmas remembrances to send a friend, as they are handsome, inexpensive and of a quality, intellectually, that will make them a joy forever to the recipient. (New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

"From Pluckemin to Paris" is a book of travel by Grace Carew Sheldon, a well-known Buffalo journalist. As she frankly states, it is the work of a newspaper woman, done in "fin de siècle" type and style, minus accents and italics where French

words are used, which the critical reader must pepper and salt for himself." There is very little French used, however, for the sake of the average reader. "Pluckemin" is supposed to be a little New Jersey hamlet from which she began her journey to Paris. Incidents are many and delightfully told in a free, informal fashion that well repays reading the exactly 400 pages of attractive type. It is a good Christmas gift book. The price is \$1.50 in linen or \$2.50 in silk. The drawings at the head of each chapter were made by Miss Sheldon, who is her own publisher. (Woman's Exchange, 42 White Building, Buffalo.)

The prominence given to literary interpretation rather than to matters of grammar and philology have made Arden Shakespeare very popular, not only with women's clubs but also with school and college classes. Professor Winchester of Wesleyan University says that he regards the series as the best now available for class use. The fact that it is used in twenty-two out of the twenty-six New England colleges and technical schools is a fair indication of its growing popularity. (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.)

"An Introduction to the Study of English Fiction," by William Edward Simonds, professor of English literature at Knox College, is a book that ought to be in general use among clubs studying literature. It treats of the development of English fiction from the time of "Beowulf" down to the present, the successive epochs of growth being treated in a familiar, easy style that makes the book interesting to the ordinary reader as well as to the trained student. Selections are given to illustrate the different schools of fiction, some of which are generally inaccessible to people away from the largest public libraries. The inductive method is used, and no attempt is made at scientific criticism. But the average student will find there an easy approach to the literature of English fiction, and we cordially recommend it to literary classes and clubs everywhere. (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.)

Admiral Dewey is being served up in all sorts of literature nowadays, especially in juvenile fiction. And certainly no greater hero nor one more worthy of emulation in man-like qualities could be set up as an example for boys. One of the best is by Rossiter Johnson, and is called "The Hero of Manila." The author sketches phases of Admiral Dewey's boyhood which are comparatively unfamiliar, and also presents a vivid picture of Dewey's experiences on the Mississippi under Farragut. The book, which closes with an account of the battle of Manila, is elaborately illustrated, and will be found to have permanent historical value. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Averages" is a delightful story of average people in New York City, by Eleanor Stuart. These people are not too high in the social scale, nor too low; they just represent the average people one knows in every day life. Some have plenty of money and abundance of leisure and fine clothes; others are able to live comfortably, and others can barely manage to keep within their income and live and dress so as to be able to associate with their own set. There are professors, doctors and do-nothings, and they all have a good time. The best of the book, however, is the way it shows us an everyday life just like our own. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Appleton's Home-Reading Books series is one of those happy thoughts that come sometimes to a great publishing house having courage to give to the world books that are more than entertaining, books that are eminently instructive and that make for themselves a place in the home that is secure and

pronounced. The editor of this series is Dr. Wm. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and the books already published are such as to win the warm approval of parents and teachers and all interested in the education of youth. The latest issues in the series are "The Story of the Fishes," by James Newton Baskett; "About the Weather," by Mark W. Harrington; and "The Insect World," by Clarence Moores Weed. Each of these books is prepared for youthful readers, each is profusely illustrated, each is by one who is considered an authority in the subject of which he writes. There are no better books published for home and school reading. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Standard Whist," by Annie Blanche Shelby, is, as the title page says, "an exponent of the principles and rules of the modern scientific game of whist as adopted by the American Whist League at the ninth whist congress, convening at Chicago, July 10, 1899." To this elaborate exposition of the game there is appended the laws of whist, and the etiquette of whist and the laws of duplicate whist, all as adopted by the American Whist Congresses. The author is a close reasoner in the science; she has no fads to exploit, but is a true lover of the game and makes her treatise thoroughly scientific and helpful. The tyro and the seasoned player will find this to be a book of rare merit and helpful, with many suggestions and directions. The various leads and plays are set forth with clearness and in a manner to make them cling to the memory. It is one of the best of whist handbooks published. (Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.)

"For Love's Sweet Sake" consists of selected poems of love in all moods, edited by G. Herbert Westley. The editor has a highly discriminating taste, the book does not contain one poem that can offend the most fastidious. There are gathered the utterances of the inspired on that loftiest and holiest of subjects, and the collection is one to be cherished by all lovers of pure sentiment and lofty feeling. The book is daintily gotten up in white and gold, and is a work of art, a worthy companion volume of the firm's other publication, "Because I Love You." (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

"To Alaska for Gold," by Edward Stratemeyer, has for a sub-title The Fortune Hunters of the Yukon, and is the story of the adventures of two Maine boys who leave their home among the lumbermen, make their way to California, and there, joining with others, start for the Klondike. A graphic picture is drawn of life in the gold diggings during the winter and summer that the party was there, and the story is abundant with incident and startling adventures. It is a thoroughly wholesome story and shows what two manly boys may accomplish when thrown upon their own resources. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

"Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest," is a posthumous work of Blanche Willis Howard, the talented author of that delightful story, "One Summer," and many other tales of rich imagination and splendid coloring. In the last book by this lamented writer we have a story that has many elements of strength; the characters are individual and distinct and quite unusual in novels. The heroine is a bright, keen, witty peasant girl, who makes life serious when transgression overtakes her, but who has a world of homely philosophy which serves to carry her through many heart-beaking and soul-warping situations. It is a strong book with many dramatic situations, and fittingly rounds out the career of Blanche Willis Howard. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The King's Mirror" is a recent story by that popular writer, Anthony Hope, and is the story of a prince and a king of modern times. The prince's aspirations, the conditions that hedge him in, the cares of state, his adventures in love and the machinations of people around him are all set forth with the masterly strokes which have placed Mr. Hope among foremost English authors. He knows how to hold his readers, how to make the pulse thrill and the eye glisten, and his literary method is always artistic. It is enough to say that "The King's Mirror" is a worthy successor to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "The God in the Car." (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"A Message to Garcia" is a brilliant monograph by that ever-refreshing writer, Elbert Hubbard. He calls it "a preaching," and he takes for his text the sending of Rowan by President McKinley to find Garcia in Cuba. Then he goes on to utter some old truths in Hubbardeque language that is a joy to read. "It is not book-learning that young men need," he says, "nor instruction about this or that, but a stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, concentrate their energies, do the thing,"—a truth applicable to both sexes. The booklet is done on the beautiful hand-made paper, and with the artistic printing for which the "Roycrofters" are famous. A catalogue of their books comes with the "Message to Garcia," and this, too, is a real work of art. The most beautiful books made in America are done at East Aurora by the Roycrofters—of whom Mr. Hubbard is chief. It will be worth while for those who appreciate the truly beautiful in the book-maker's art to write to East Aurora, N. Y.

The National Congress of Mothers have recently had printed the full report of their second and third annual conventions, with the addresses in full. This makes a book of 300 pages and over, and there is much in it that is of value to the average club woman as well as to the mother. Clubs having mothers' classes or child study classes would find the book of exceptional value. Some of the best papers are on, "The Mistakes of Mothers"; "Motherhood as a Means of Regeneration"; "Stories and Story-Telling"; "Humane Education"; "The Religious Training of Children"; "Reading for Children," and the "Physical Care of Children." Readers desiring to obtain the book are advised to write the corresponding secretary of the Congress of Mothers, Mrs. Mary H. Weeks, 1409 Cherry street, Kansas City, Mo.

"The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander" is by that prince of story tellers, Frank R. Stockton, and is one of the cleverest conceits of that clever plot-maker. It is the story of a man who—but we will not spoil the tale by a synopsis of the plot; it is too good to be doled out in a brief book notice. We strongly recommend it as a delightful and comfortable winter's evening book; it will dispel megrims and destroy the bacteria of melancholia. It is just as good a book as any Stockton ever wrote, and higher praise cannot be uttered. (New York: The Century Company.)

The voice of Olive Schreiner rings true and clear for liberty for her country and her sex. Of all the champions of the Boers in their present difficulty with England none is more logical and more fervent than the famous author of "The Story of a South African Farm" and "Dreams." Mrs. Schreiner brings into the fight for her countrymen the same brilliant logic, high intelligence and remarkable talent that she has displayed in the November Cosmopolitan Magazine in her article on "The Woman Question." She has made this subject a special a special study

for ten years, and pleads the cause of her sex with a loftiness of purpose and a strength of argument that will command instant and world-wide attention. The article is the most notable pronouncement on this eternal question that has been printed in the last ten years. It is concluded in the December number.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., BOSTON.

Differences. A novel by Hervey White. Cloth. Price \$1.50.

A Local Habitation. By Walter Leon Sawyer. Cloth; \$1.25.

The Beacon Biographies: John Brown, by Joseph E. Chamberlain; and Nathaniel Hawthorne, by Annie S. Fields. Cloth; 75 cents.

The Future of the American Negro. By Booker Washington. Cloth; \$1.50.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK CITY.

The Log of a Sea-Waif. By Frank T. Bullen. Cloth; \$1.50.

Home Reading Series: Story of the Fishes; About the Weather; The Insect World. Cloth.

Town and Country Library: The Heiress of a Season; A Voyage at Anchor; The Idol of the Blind. Paper; 50 cents.

HERBERT S. STONE & CO., CHICAGO.

Esther Waters. By George Moore. Cloth; \$1.50.

Was It Right to Forgive? By Amelia S. Barr. Cloth; \$1.25.

Standard Whist. Cloth; \$1.00.

San Isidro. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowinshield. Cloth; \$1.25.

The Surface of Things. By Charles Waldstein. Cloth; \$1.25.

BENJAMIN H. SANBORN & CO., BOSTON.

The Cambridge Literature Series: 6 vols. Pope's Iliad; Burke's Conciliation; Sir Launfal; Evangeline; The Princess, and The Ancient Mariner. Well bound in cloth; 35 to 50 cents.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

The Anglo Maniac. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Cloth; \$1.00.

The Island. Richard Whiteing. Cloth; \$1.50.

The Circle of a Century. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Cloth; \$1.25.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

Loveliness. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Cloth; \$1.00.

The American in Holland. By William Eliot Griffis. Cloth; \$1.50.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., NEW YORK.

To Whom Much is Given. By Lucia Ames Mead. Cloth; 35 cents.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON.

Salads for the Chafing Dish. By Fannie Merritt Farmer, Principal of the Boston Cooking School. Cloth; \$1.50.

SILVER, BURDETT & CO., BOSTON.

Scientific Sewing and Garment Cutting. By A. V. H. Wakeman and L. M. Heller. Cloth; 50 cents.

Miss Helen M. Cole, whose talk on "The Bible as Literature" charmed so many listeners at the Denver Biennial, has been spending the autumn in Boston, where she has many engagements with clubs. She is proving a most popular speaker and her talks are in great demand. Later in the season she will make a tour of the middle and western states and appear before various clubs.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, the wife of the noted lecturer, is one of the most prominent club women of California. She is an eloquent speaker and in her travels, accompanying her husband on his lecture tours, she appears before many women's clubs, where she is invariably a great success.

That was a notable occasion at the New York Sorosis, at its first October meeting, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, now Mrs. Glynes of London, was present for the first time since her marriage, about a year ago. Mrs. Glynes was one of the early Presidents of the Sorosis and her husband was at once given a seat of honor at the table—the first time a man has attended a regular meeting. Sorosis seemed, however, so well pleased with this venture that she is to give a luncheon New Year's day for the express benefit of the masculine affiliations. During the meeting Mrs. Croly (the club mother) entered, leaning on her crutch. The exercises were suspended until she had reached the platform, when she received the Chautauqua salute. This was Mrs. Croly's first appearance since her return from England, where she has been spending the past year.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd of Amherst, Mass., is one of the finest speakers before women's clubs today. As the wife of Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst College, she has had exceptional opportunities of travel in out of the way foreign places. Prof. Todd has been sent by the government on six eclipse expeditions and Mrs. Todd always accompanies him. Being the daughter of Prof. Loomis of Washington, another noted astronomer, she grew up in a scientific atmosphere, so to speak, and has always been of great assistance to Prof. Todd in the researches which have made him one of the leading authorities in the astronomical world; and her talks on popular astronomy, and on her travels in out of the way corners of the world have a fascination not to be put into words. The Todds have a delightful home in "Observatory House" at Amherst filled with souvenirs from far eastern lands, and fortunate indeed are the friends who are entertained there. Mrs. Todd is regent of the Mary Mattoon Chapter, D. A. R., which is composed of the best women in that aristocratic old town, including the wives of many of the college faculty.

Club women in Brooklyn, N. Y., have said good-bye, recently, with reluctance to Miss Julia A. Kempshall, who, after a protracted residence in that city, removes this autumn to Peoria, Illinois. Miss Kempshall has long been identified with literary and club circles, both in Brooklyn and New York, and her departure from the east leaves a void that will not be easily filled. It is now over eight years ago that Miss Kempshall founded and became the first President of the Cambridge Club of Brooklyn, a large and flourishing drawing-room club, whose reputation is by no means confined to the city of churches. Later, during a winter spent at Bermuda, Miss Kempshall inspired an interest in club life among some of the ladies there, which resulted in the founding, at a meeting of which she was invited to take charge and address, of the Bermuda Cambridge Club and later, of the Nineteenth Century Club of Bermuda. The latter organization has since affiliated with the New York State Federation. Two years ago, following a course of art lectures delivered by Miss Kempshall, the Prospect Club of Brooklyn was formed on condition that she should become its President. Her resignation and departure are a great disappointment to the club, which testified its appreciation and affection last spring by a reception at which Miss Kempshall was presented with a rarely beautiful and artistic desk. Besides her club prominence and distinction in art work, Miss Kempshall is an author of repute and withal, a most delightful woman. It will be seen that Brooklyn's loss is Peoria's large gain.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. WILLIAM B. LOWE,
513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Vice-President,
MRS. SARAH S. PLATT,
Hotel Metropole, Denver, Colo.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. G. W. KENDRICK, Jr.,
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer,
MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,
1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Auditor,
MRS. C. P. BARNES,
1026 3rd Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

THE GENERAL FEDERATION.

THE REORGANIZATION QUESTION.

THE "burning question" of the day is that pertaining to the reorganization of the General Federation, and will continue to be so in club circles until the Milwaukee Biennial, when it is hoped that some definite conclusion will be reached. Wherever club women do congregate that topic comes up and those who three months ago knew practically nothing of the inner workings of the G. F. W. C. are now fast informing themselves. Several of the State Federations have already discussed and voted upon the matter and most of the clubs are responding to the request of their state presidents or other officer and are giving up one or two meetings to discussion of the subject.

Of course these club discussions are only tentative. They can decide nothing; but they are valuable as showing the general committee what the popular trend of feeling is. The individual clubs' vote will be put on record by the state chairmen or state presidents and sent to Mrs. Brock, for the consideration of the "committee of fifteen" appointed last summer to present a plan of reorganization.

Mrs. Brock, as state president of the Pennsylvania Federation recently issued the following circular to new clubs:

My Dear Madam President:

As it is most important that the Clubs and State Federations shall keep in touch with one another in regard to the question of a reorganization of the G. F. W. C., I intend at our annual meetings to urge our Clubs to have the various reports and articles that come out in the "Club Woman" from time to time read at the meetings of the Clubs and thoroughly discussed, beginning with the October number, or even the July number, which gives the resolutions adopted at the Council. I will also ask them to correspond with other presidents in and out of the state, making protest or endorsement of proposed plans, or asking for information.

If we will have our discussions during the winter, as the plan adopted at the Council intends us to do, we need not take up valuable time with this matter at Milwaukee.

I also intend the vote on the different propositions to be counted at our meeting, that we may know just how we stand.

I shall be glad to hear what suggestions you make to your Clubs and whether you are willing to endorse any of ours.

Cordially yours,

D. N. C. Brock,

President of State Federation of Pennsylvania Women.

From this we see that the individual club woman's voice is to be heard in this matter; so that the common criticism that the G. F. W. C. is nothing to the individual member of a club, cannot be brought up again.

As yet no better plan has been proposed than that given out by the Massachusetts committee and reprinted in the last Club Woman from the October number. It should be understood, however, that this plan is meant only as a basis of dis-

cussion; that nobody expects it will be adopted exactly as it stands; and that everybody is at liberty to offer suggestions or objections. Still it is always well to remember that it is much easier to criticize than to substitute something better than the thing criticized.

The main advantage of the plan offered by the Massachusetts committee is that it seems to make a logical sequence of clubs, State Federations and the General Federation. Under that plan all federated clubs will belong to both Federations and pay a per capita tax to the state, part of which shall be for the use of the G. F. W. C. and the remainder for the use of the state organization, instead of paying two separate fees as now.

There are now about seven hundred vice-presidents of the G. F. W. C., every president of a club belonging to the national body being so considered. This would be done away with, the state presidents becoming members, ex-officio, of the governing board. The latter officers would then be the head of all club work in their respective states.

At present, every club can send its president and one delegate to the biennials, thus allowing a voting body of over fourteen hundred. It is proposed to limit this to one thousand.

There are objections to several of these points in the minds of some. Many of our most prominent club women (and these include the present and past officers of the G. F. W. C.) insist that the national body is not unwieldy; that there is no necessity for limiting the delegations, and that the present per capita tax of ten cents for each member is not too much for carrying on the work of the G. F. W. C. as it should be done. Many believe that to reduce the representation will lessen interest in the Federation, and that to unbind the tie between the latter and the individual club will be a fatal step.

It is hoped that every club will discuss these points and report their decision, so that when the General Committee meets in February to formulate the plan which they are to present at Milwaukee next summer they will have the consensus of opinion from all over the country to guide them in their deliberations.

H. M. W.

THE OTHER SIDE.

In default of a reply in the November number of The Club Woman to the plan of reorganization presented by Massachusetts, I venture to state a few objections that have occurred to me, hoping others will come to the front with criticisms and suggestions, until we shall find some basis upon which all can unite.

The fact that the chairman of our Reorganization committee has not hesitated to show her preferences in advance shall be my apology for expressing any opinion at present.

The first thing that strikes me is the summary manner in which individual clubs are to be not only forced out of the Federation, but are to be compelled to join their State Federation, and in states where no Federation exists these same excluded clubs are expected to immediately form one. This seems to be taking a great deal for granted.

The table of statistics, showing the income that would be forthcoming under the new regime, sounds well, but nothing is allowed for the unexpected, which always happens in a free country, where people are accustomed to do as they please.

Let me give, for instance, the case of our district. The tables show that at present our Federation pays a tax of \$2.50, and has five delegates; her two individual clubs pay \$17.40 and have four delegates, while on the proposed basis the district is given 33 delegates in place of 9, and is expected to pay \$150 in place of \$20.

As the District Federation can barely raise enough money for its own needs, it is out of the question to expect it to raise \$150, in view of the fact that the clubs that now pay nearly 90 per cent. of the present tax would be forced to accept indirect representation.

The district has voted unanimously to retain individual clubs in the General Federation, although perfectly willing to agree to any basis of representation which shall leave each federated club at least one representative.

We believe that some method can be devised of reducing representation to a reasonable limit, without destroying the enthusiasm and benefits individual clubs feel they gain by being directly represented in the General Federation.

What is the object of General Federation? Certainly not to do the work now so ably done by State Federations. The Biennial is simply a great love feast, where all meet together for social and intellectual refreshment. For my part, I prize above everything else at the Biennial those unexpected meetings in the hotel parlor, or lobby, where at a chance word the divine spark is ignited, and I recognize a sister, one who has, perhaps, solved some problem that has been puzzling me, or, coming from some small club in a far Western state, has learned lessons that more favored ones have passed over as too hard for them. Perhaps a delightful correspondence grows out of these way-side talks, and the world seems smaller and kinder when one has friends in nearly every state in the Union, and feels that all are making common cause against injustice wherever found, and that we are likely to meet again in a couple of years to exchange new experiences.

Do not let us make a fetish of organization. It is easy to make so perfect a machine as to crush out all spontaneity. If we were an army and had hard fighting to do, it would be necessary to have each one in his place, and allow no movement except by platoons (or states), but I am so democratic that I feel the more freedom we can allow without taking away another's liberty the better.

No one proposes to limit the number of club members who shall attend our Biennials; we welcome all who can get into the hall, do we not? And when the room is full we have an overflow meeting. Then why deny the woman who comes perhaps a thousand miles for this inspiration the privilege of representing the club which sent her? By this personal responsibility, and in no other way, can the magnetism be carried back to the distant club.

The House of Representatives is growing so large as to threaten to become unwieldy, but no one thinks of remedying it by making Congress consist of Senators only. The logical way is to enlarge the basis of representation.

There are ways of simplifying our organization, and also of reducing our numbers, without excluding individual clubs. The office of state chairman should be abolished; it is no longer needed. The state president, with a proportionate number of delegates, should represent all those clubs in her state which do not belong to the General Federation, and no others. That would reduce the number of delegates, and avoid a double representation.

Of course the federated clubs would pay the per capita tax but once, the object in belonging to their State Federation being other than to be represented there, when they were better represented by their own delegates, so that their State dues would continue to be paid for the benefit of their state, as at present.

It is true, as one writer has said, that the State Federations can get along without the General, but it is not true that the General cannot get along without the State. The General has done well from the beginning the work for which it was organized. State Federations were an afterthought, organized at first to pass on the benefits of the Biennial to the weaker clubs who could not join the General, or attend its meetings. From small beginnings the States have grown in power and influence, helped very largely by the federated clubs, until now they are doing magnificent practical work in every state, and their annual meetings compare favorably in enthusiasm, talent, and almost in numbers with the Biennials. But these meetings can never take the place of the Biennials, nor should they. The experience of other large organizations should prove the inexpediency of such a course. One National organization has reduced its representation until the tree is so trimmed of its branches that all its business is done by a handful of women, and the interest in the organization is reduced to a minimum.

The D. A. R. has tried year after year to reorganize on the basis of state representation, but each year decides that the life of the organization would be sapped if the chapters were not to be represented individually. Some poor little Regent comes to the Congress, representing a chapter of, perhaps, twelve members, and with tears in her eyes declares that the hope of attending these Congresses is the one thing that holds them together. The Regent goes back fired with enthusiasm, and it is contagious, and they all go to work with renewed vigor.

There is no gainsaying it, individual effort and personal responsibility are what give life to an organization, and nothing else can take their place.

LUCIA EAMES BLOUNT.

"The Oaks," Georgetown Heights.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS AT PARIS.

WE are in receipt of the circulars issued by the authorities in charge of the Women's department of the Paris Exposition. According to present prospects the congress will open on June 18, 1900, and from 9 to 12 m., will be devoted to the work of the sections. Each speaker will be allowed to occupy the platform fifteen minutes. The congress will last six days, and the meeting place will be the Exposition Palais des Congres. This is the second time that the French Government has given official space to a woman's congress held in union with an exhibition, and great preparations have been made to render the program of 1900 a most brilliant one.

This program will be devoted to practical questions, rather than concern itself with theoretical problems as to the position of women. It has been divided into five sections:

FIRST SECTION—PHILANTHROPY AND SOCIAL ECONOMY.

1. Woman's part in charities and provident works, for fifty years.
2. Aid in return for work—its economical and moral results.
3. Help of woman in the struggle against alcohol.
4. Woman's action in the bringing together of classes.
5. Works for preservation and reform—systems of prisons and training houses of correction.

SECOND SECTION—LEGISLATION AND MORALS.

1. Administration of the wife's property in marriage.
2. Equal rights of father and mother in regard to children.
3. Of guardianship: (a) Equal rights of father and mother in legal guardianship. (b) Opening to women of dative guardianship and family councils.
4. Pecuniary responsibility of the father in regard to the mother and child, outside of marriage.
5. Abrogation of all exceptional measures concerning women in matters of morals.
6. Legal repression of incitements to disorder in morals.

THIRD SECTION—INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION—SOCIAL EDUCATION—PEDAGOGY.

1. Identical education for man and woman—its advantages and disadvantages.
2. Complimentary practical education.
3. The part of aid and friendly societies in the education of women.
4. Woman's part in the education of boys.
5. Practical preparation for teaching.
6. Woman's place in teaching, inspection, and administration of scholastic establishments of every degree.

FOURTH SECTION—LABOR.

1. Woman's right to work.
 2. Economic reasons of the lower salaries of women.
 3. Means for favoring the work of women at their homes.
 4. Co-operative production societies.
 5. Utility of developing agricultural instruction for women.
- Practical means—agricultural and horticultural schools. School-farms. Half-time schools.

FIFTH SECTION—ARTS—LETTERS—SCIENCES.

1. Woman's part in arts for fifty years—her place, her influence.
2. Woman in art applied to industry and decoration.
3. Woman's place in literature for fifty years—her position and influence.
4. Opening to women of employments as librarians, museum curators.
5. Woman's present place in sciences—mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, natural history, medicine, etc. Practical means for teaching women, in cities and in the country, the hygiene of the family and the child.

The regulations require that all communications or papers to be presented to the congress must first have been submitted to the organizing committees, at least in a summary form, before the 15th of April, 1900. Delegates of foreign societies or institutions should send in their names before the same date, such delegates being admitted as free members of the congress. The regular membership card is fixed at 10 francs; but members may purchase for friends single invitation cards for 1 franc. Only members have the right of taking part in the festivities of the congress.

The organizing committee has for honorary presidents Mesdames Isabelle Bogelet, of (Female Prisoners' Aid Society of Saint-Lazare) and Jules Simon, of (French Children's Aid Society). The acting president is Mlle. Sarah Monod.

Those who desire to take part in the Congress are requested to put themselves in communication with the secretary general of the committee of organization, Mme. Pegard, 24 rue Drouet, Paris.

"The New Era," Mrs. George C. Ball's club and D. A. R. organ of Birmingham, Alabama, comes out in a new form this month, having adopted the size and shape of The Club Woman. We extend hearty congratulations to the capable editor, with best wishes for her future.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION COMMITTEE'S CIRCULAR

At a meeting of the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Philadelphia on June 1st, 2d and 3d, 1899, a motion to hold a meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Paris during the Exposition of 1900 was presented and unanimously adopted. The committee appointed to take charge of the work deemed it advisable to invite the clubs of all foreign countries to co-operate in this session, thereby bringing together in closer communion the women of the world.

One of the epoch-making movements of the nineteenth century has been the organization of women into clubs for self culture, higher education, and broader views of life, in order to prepare themselves to take their proper places in the scheme of civilization and the elevation of mankind. It is, therefore, proper and fitting that at the beginning of the twentieth century, club women should come together in consultation on the questions of the day and by their actions prove to the assembled peoples of the world their qualifications to cope with and further all projects for the welfare of the human race.

According to an article recently published in the London Spectator, women in England have during the past eight years bequeathed no less than \$13,480,000 for religious, educational and philanthropic purposes. This amount is a little less than double that left by men in their wills during the same period of time. The report is most gratifying and certainly goes far to prove the wonderfully increasing interest among women for the nobler purposes of life. The Paris Exposition committee are preparing a tour for the consideration of club women desiring to visit Europe and attend the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Paris. If a sufficient number of applications are made, a special steamer will be chartered, sailing some time in July and returning about the middle of September. The tour will consist of a visit to Scotland, England, Holland, Germany, the Rhine, Switzerland and Paris. Full particulars will be found in the leaflet accompanying this circular. It is desirable that early application for accommodations be made, as thereby better arrangements can be perfected.

Any one desiring information regarding the tour, will please communicate with Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine, Glens Falls, New York.

All applications for space in the exhibit for the Paris Exposition to be made to Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, 222 West 23d street, New York City, and all subscriptions, contributions of money, and information regarding patronesses, should be sent to Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, 504 Fifth avenue, New York City.

At the same meeting of the council another motion was offered and adopted, which read that an exhibit of the work done or being accomplished by the General Federation of Women's Clubs be placed in the Exposition Building at Paris. This exhibit shall consist of photographs of officers, vacation schools, playgrounds, libraries, hospitals, training schools for nurses, manual training schools for children of both sexes, club houses, kindergartens or any other work of interest to the world. You are therefore earnestly requested to send to the chairman, at your earliest convenience, anything that you may consider of value to have placed in the exhibit. Also send a list of your club members, stating how many you may have among them devoting themselves to the arts, sciences, civics, literature or education. All photographs must be unmounted and not larger than 11x14 inches. To adequately prepare and carry out these important works considerable money will be required for printing, correspondence, postage, the securing of places of meeting in Paris, as well as space for the exhibition in the building of the Exposition, and many other necessary

expenses which it is impossible to enumerate here. We confidentially call upon you and your club for either individual subscriptions or contributions from your club treasury. Every club woman should feel it a privilege to aid the committee to accomplish this work, which it hopes may redound to the credit of each and every federated club woman in the United States.

The committee begs you to give this plea for aid your particular attention and trusts that very shortly it will have in its hands all the money and material that it requires.

(Signed)

Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth, Chairman and Treasurer, 504 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Secretary, 222 West 23d Street, New York.

Miss Anna D. West, 18 Summit Avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Mrs. James B. Grant, 777 Pearl Street, Denver, Col.

Mrs. J. C. Croly, 222 West 23d Street, New York.

The Biennial Committee has selected the Hotel Plankinton of Milwaukee as the headquarters of the General Federation during the approaching convention. It had already been chosen by the local board as its headquarters, and the working forces will thus be very near together. The Hotel Plankinton is well equipped, has recently been refurnished, and is only a block and a half from the Alhambra Theatre, where the meetings of the Federation are to be held. It accommodates a larger number of guests than any hotel in the city, and promises to take care of six hundred women. There is a bath with every other room. In this way, a party of four can secure two rooms and have a bath room for all. The management offers suitable rooms for state delegations and other meetings without any extra expense. As in all other like affairs, those first coming will be first served, and in order to get the choice of rooms it would be well to secure them at once. There will be a circular sent out by the committee on hotels and boarding houses later, which will give rates.

I do not know how I could get along without *The Club Woman* and shall do all in my power to make our Connecticut club women realize that no club woman can afford to lose its inspiration.—Esther F. Noble, President Connecticut State Federation.

The *Club Woman*, for what it stands is par excellence the most entertaining and helpful magazine that comes to my desk. It always stands for the right and has blazed the way for all other publications that have fallen in its wake. I hope the Federation will never lose sight of that.—Mary Smith Lockwood, editor *The American Monthly* and director in the G. F. W. C.

Many times during the months I have read *The Club Woman* I have thought of telling you what a pleasure and inspiration it is to me. As I accompany my husband on his lecture tours we are constantly traveling—every night finds me in a new city or town. As he frequently lectures for Women's clubs, I need not ask in such city or town, "Have you a Women's Club?" otherwise this is almost my first question and my second is—when I meet the women themselves—"Do you take *The Club Woman* of Boston?" I always assure them they cannot afford not to have it—telling them how thoroughly it keeps me posted on the work of every state, and how accurate and reliable I find its information as I test it everywhere in the United States.—Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Pasadena, California.

Mrs. Shattuck's *Manual of Parliamentary Law* sent post paid for 75 cents.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

NEW YORK.

The recent convention of the New York State Federation was the finest ever held by that progressive body of women.

From all sections of New York club women met November 7, 8, 9 and 10 in this city at the opening of the fifth annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 30,000 individual members and 204 clubs. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York presided and the Federation's reputation for promptness in beginning and concluding sessions was well sustained to-day. The opening hour was 10 o'clock and the assembly came to order exactly at that time and the session was concluded sixty minutes before the set adjournment hour of 12.30. Another feature was the brevity of the reports and the addresses, and the rule allowing the speakers—except in one or two cases—only five minutes was strictly adhered to.

The proceedings opened with an invocation by Mrs. John Talbot Gracey of Rochester, after which an original hymn was sung to the tune of "America," the words being by Miss Edith Willis Linn of Syracuse. Mrs. W. A. Montgomery delivered a graceful address of welcome in behalf of the women of Rochester, which was responded to by Mrs. Helmuth. The latter also submitted her annual report, in which she referred to the effort made last year by the Federation to induce the legislature to pass a bill for the establishment of a state industrial school for girls. Mrs. Helmuth announced that the state federation now numbered 30,000, a gain of 5100 during the year. The General Federation, which started with ninety-two clubs, now consists of 3000 clubs. In addition there are 2000 unfederated clubs in the country. Other reports were made as follows: Committee on credentials, Miss Caroline M. Hills; program committee, Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie of Brooklyn; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank B. Church of Wellesville; corresponding secretary, Miss Annie Rhodes of Staten Island; treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Northrup; chairman of auditing committee, Mrs. Washington A. Roebbing.

During the closing hour of the session the announcement was made of the proposed arrangement by the General Federation to give the members and families an opportunity for a European trip next summer, including a visit to the Paris Exposition. It is proposed to charter a steamer and the price has been set at \$400.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon in the club house by the women of Rochester.

The liveliest discussion of Tuesday afternoon was upon the resolution of Mrs. Carpenter, of Sorosis, dealing with the proposed reorganization of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Carpenter spoke as follows:

In order to bring the question of the reorganization of the General Federation before this convention, I wish to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Federation that a reorganization of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is not advisable at the present time, but that changes in representations be recommended as follows:

"That no club less than a year old shall be admitted to membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, nor one whose membership is less than fifty, and that the presidents of clubs or their representatives shall be the sole delegate.

"That the 10 per cent. tax is approved; individual clubs to decide in what form it shall be collected.

"That the tax on State Federations of 25 cents for each club for General Federation purposes is approved.

"That the office of state correspondent be abolished in states

that have federations, and as fast as State Federations are formed."

Some of the members were opposed to the General Federation as catering too much to the officers and as not affording sufficient distribution of benefits and knowledge to the rank and file of the club members. After considerable hot discussion the resolution was received but not passed, and referred to a committee of five, to consult with a committee of fifteen from the other states.

The rest of the business of that afternoon consisted of the presentation of the following reports: Printing Mrs. D. T. S. Denison, president of Sorosis; state correspondence of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Anna Maxwell Jones; editing minutes, prepared by Mrs. Truman Jay Backus of Brooklyn, read by Miss Anne Rhodes; education, Mrs. Edward J. Gay; library, Miss M. E. Hazeltine; reciprocity bureau, Mrs. Fred B. Keeney. Following these came papers on "The Legal Education of Women" and "Women in Business," a half hour being devoted to the consideration of each subject.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga was chairman of the discussion on "The Legal Education of Women" and in presenting the question said in part: "The law class for women is simply an eye-opener, if I may use such an expression. It is an admirable assistant to the widow or spinster who is executor and guardian of property. But the serious study of law as a profession calls peremptorily for a college and university education followed by the law school and the patent office training to which the eminent lawyers of the past were subjected before their development into the great judges, counselors and chancellors whose records are the pride of the English speaking race."

Miss Jenny of Syracuse spoke on the topic, "How Far Can Legislative Enactment Remedy Existing Wrongs?" and Mrs. W. C. Nichols of Buffalo, on the question, "How Can Educated Public Opinion Influence Legislation?"

Mrs. Washington A. Roebeling was the next speaker, and her topic, "Does the Law Command What Is Right and Prohibit What is Wrong?" Miss Anna Maxwell Jones spoke on the question "Are Lawyers Responsible for the Imperfections of Law?"

Mrs. Florence M. Stowell of New York City, chairman of the discussion on "Women in Business," spoke on "The Business Woman From Her Own Standpoint," and was followed by Mrs. Edwin Knowles, who told of the trials and temptations of the business woman. Among other wise things she said: "The trials and temptations of the business woman are much the same as those which surround her sister, the professional woman. The white light of publicity shines upon her almost as intensely. She courts newspaper notoriety less; therefore escapes with less criticism. Undoubtedly one of her trials must be the painful lack of personal consideration she endures from her own sex. Her manner is so often willfully misconstrued. If she is self poised and reliant, she is called bold; if she tries to be mild and gentle she is called weak spirited. Then, again, if a woman accepts her business as a straightforward out-and-out affair she gets 'masculine' thrown at her with virulent accent. Now it surely must be a severe trial to be called masculine, and beside it is not necessarily true. A woman can understand finance, figures, banking, can buy and sell goods, convey property, in fact, perform all matters of business and do it well, and not possess one single masculine trait." Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden of the New York Tribune made a telling speech, and summed up by saying "Womankind in general lacks what I call conscience and the knack of assuming responsibility. Some of the very best workers of the day are floating around without work—the secret of it is, that though most capable, they are not

reliable. One of the very best workers I ever had with me failed to report one day, the very day of all days that she should have been on hand, and her excuse was she did not feel very well, and she thought she'd take a day off. The responsibility she felt was so slight, that it did not even occur to her to notify me that she was not coming. A man's legitimate success in business comes from being capable, reliable and honest. That it seems to me, is a thought worth remembering."

Mrs. Jane Pierce of New York spoke on "The Benefit of Organization among Women." Mrs. Hans Beatty followed on "Business Women From a Social Standpoint," and there was an interesting discussion in which Mrs. Henry A. Powell of Brooklyn took part. The convention adjourned promptly at 5.30 and the evening was devoted to an informal reception to officers, delegates and visitors. It was held at the Powers Hotel.

The Wednesday morning session opened with a discussion on literature. Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley was chairman and introduced the topic. Mrs. Lozier, of New York City, spoke on "Scottish Dialect Stories." Mrs. George B. Wallis, of the Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, spoke on "The Japanese Tale." She brought out the interesting fact that a very large and important part of the best literature which Japan has produced has been written by women. "The Influence of Sidney Lanier Upon Our Literature" was the subject of Sophia Antoinette Walker, art editor of "The Independent," and "The Influence of French literature Upon the Literature of the United States" that of Mrs. Agnes M. Mullen, of the Post Parliament Club. Minna Minton Dyke-Clark, founder and first secretary of the Alumnae Association of the Women's Law Classes of the New York University, gave her views of the American historical novel. Others who took part in the discussion were Mme. Katherine Von Klenner, Mrs. Washington Roebeling and Mrs. Emily Manning Smith.

The next subject on the program to be discussed was "Patriotic, Historic and Genealogical Societies." Mrs. G. E. Wentworth, of the United States Daughters of 1812, was the chairman, and delivered the opening address. Mrs. George B. Wallis considered "Our Naval Wars." "Genealogical Societies and Their Work" was the subject of a talk by Mrs. William F. Coxford, who claimed that the first genealogist was Moses and that the first genealogical society was the New England Society, incorporated at Boston in 1845. Mrs. Henry C. Brewster's topic was "Women's Patriotic Societies in America." She brought out as their accomplishment such work as publishing lineage books, collecting and preserving relics, manuscripts, traditions and mementoes of the War of Independence, placing tablets upon historical buildings all over our country, restoring and caring for historical places.

At the close of the foregoing discussion "Educational and Industrial Unions" was taken up. Mrs. W. W. Montgomery was chairman, and introduced the subject in a pleasant speech. The speakers all read entertaining and practical papers on the subject.

A half hour for social intercourse was given at the close of the morning program, followed by the noon intermission.

The program of the afternoon began at 2 o'clock with "Music," Mrs. Charles E. Crouse of Syracuse, chairman. The topics and speakers were as follows: "Is the New Romanticism to be the Music of the Future, and is Russia the Coming Musical Nation?" by Mrs. Daniel Crouse of Utica; "What Does the Wagner Renaissance Imply? The Debt America Owes to Anton Seidl," by Mrs. Katherine Riesberg, of Buffalo; "Why Is the Art of Vocal Music Less Understood by the So-called Musical Public than Any Other Branch of the Profession? What Can Be Done to Cultivate a Standard?" by Mrs. G. H. Dan-

forth, of Rochester; "Progress of Music at the Close of the Nineteenth Century," and "American Composers," by Mrs. Theodore Sutro, of New York City.

The discussion of "Drama" was opened by the chairman, Mrs. Henry Altman, followed by a report on "Industrial Schools," by Mrs. Clarence Burns, acting chairman.

This was followed by "Art," under the direction of Mrs. Charles M. Dow, and discussed under the following heads: "What Encouragement Have American Art and Artists Received During the Past Year?" and "Will Our Art Be National or International?"

A musical was given in honor of the delegates at the First Baptist Church in the evening, which was in charge of Mrs. Mary Chappell Fisher.

Thursday morning, November 9, the Eureka Club room was crowded to its utmost capacity when Mrs. Helmuth called the meeting to order promptly at 10 o'clock. "Hospitals and Trained Nurses" was the first subject presented for discussion, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, chairman. The speakers were Dr. Marion Craig Potter, of Rochester; Mrs. Charles A. Terry, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Ida C. Bender of Buffalo.

The great interest of the morning centered in a paper regarding the advisability of the reorganization of an army nurses' corps to work with the Army, proposed by Mrs. W. C. Teall of Syracuse. The work of the Federation Committee in the interests of a bill for the formation of a women's nurses' corps for the Regular Army was reported at some length by Mrs. Washington A. Roebling. The committee is responsible for a bill to be introduced at the next session of Congress. The proposed bill provides for the organization of a corps of women nurses to be in the Army hospitals when the Army is in the field.

The first topic of the afternoon was "Household Science," Mrs. S. B. Larned of Syracuse chairman. She stated that the first practical school of domestic science was established in Syracuse. Many phases of the subject were carefully presented by Mrs. Frederick K. Hazard, Mrs. Henry C. Fiske and Mrs. Emil Kuichling. An interesting paper written by Mrs. William Shailer of New York, on the tenement house work of the Household Economic Society of New York City, was read.

When the hour for important business arrived, a spirited informal discussion took place on the duties and obligations of delegates to the convention. A majority was of the opinion that clubs, in sending representatives, were in honor bound to accept their votes as a club obligation.

Political study under the chairmanship of Miss Susan B. Anthony was one of the liveliest hours of the Federation. The other speakers were Miss Harriet May Mills, Mrs. W. C. Gannett, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Fannie Humphrey Gaffney, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia.

The discussion on ethical culture was led by Mrs. W. C. Gannett of Rochester. Miss Julia Whiting spoke on the "Ethics of Home Life," in which she said one should wear her best clothes, her best looks and have her best manners in the home. "All the rest is touch and go." Mrs. Henry Ollsheimer of New York City read an admirable paper on "The Social Side of Ethical Culture."

Mrs. Harry Hastings was chairman of the discussion on "Child Study." She introduced the subject with a "Review of Child Study," and was followed by Mrs. Arnstein, who considered the topic from a mother's point of view. Dr. Ida Bender of Buffalo spoke on "Child Study as Applied to Pedagogy," and Mrs. Merrell of Syracuse told of experiments in practical philanthropy by the Syracuse Vacation School. Dr. Ida Conant gave some practical suggestions for the study of children; the Rev. Anna Shaw convinced her audience that political equality

can be taught in the home, while Dr. Lozier's talk on "Child Study from a Physician's Point of View" was listened to with great interest. Mrs. Sarah M. Harris, president of the New York City Mothers' Club, who has had twenty-two years' experience as a kindergarten teacher, spoke on "Child Study of Value in the Kindergarten." Lillie Devereux Blake took part in the general discussion from the floor, and maintained that child study clubs aid the work of public education.

The relations of newspapers to clubs was next discussed. The practical paper of Miss Anna G. Higgins of the Brooklyn Eagle on "The Impressions that the Press Gives of the Proceedings of Women's Clubs," contained many valuable suggestions to club women as well as some wise criticisms of methods. We regret that space forbids reprinting it entire. Among other telling points she made this:

"If we club women would have the newspaper reading world look upon us as practical and progressive, and engaged in work for the general good of the community as well as our individual advancement and betterment, then we must so conduct our meetings and so present our work that such will be the impression made upon the reporters in attendance. All the larger papers of the country devote considerable space to news of women's clubs, and as a general thing the reporters sent to report meetings and conventions are women, the majority of whom, if they are not actively identified with clubs, are in sympathy with the movement and desirous of presenting to the general public, through the medium of the papers they represent, the best possible impression of club work and club women. But it must be borne in mind that for the most part they attend club meetings simply in a professional capacity, and consequently observe the proceedings from a reportorial standpoint, and while they may believe in a liberal application of the Golden Rule, they have a duty to discharge to the newspapers which they represent. I ask you candidly if there is not often times some foundation for newspaper criticism of club proceedings?"

Miss Jennie Chapin, a representative newspaper woman of Syracuse, defined "The Proper Qualification of a First Class Reporter" in a breezy, interesting way. Others who spoke on "The Press" were Miss Anne Rhodes of New Brighton, Staten Island; Miss Lilly Ryder Gracey and Mrs. Elizabeth McGlachlin of Rochester; Grace Carew Sheldon of Buffalo, Mrs. Ada Brown Talbot, Mrs. Hans S. Beattie, Mrs. Alice Maddock and Mme. Katharine Evans von Klenner of New York.

At Friday morning's session it was announced as the result of the previous day's election that there would be no change of officers. The new members of the Executive Board are Mrs. S. B. Larned, Mrs. C. M. Dow, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden and Mrs. G. W. Townsend.

One of the interesting speeches of the morning was by Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who read a paper on "Dress," which subject was discussed with great earnestness.

One of the important features of the day was the resolution, carried by a large majority, to petition the Legislature of New York to make an annual appropriation for a period of five years to establish in some crowded centre a model trade school for girls.

The first subject of the morning was "Philanthropy," on which Dr. Jennie de la M. Lozier, a former president of Sorosis, made a fine address, in which she claimed that the discussion of the philanthropic side of club work will prove that the club women understand philanthropy to be a broadening of views—an enlargement of opportunity, the encouragement of talent and the production of sympathetic relations between women based upon something better than propinquity or external conditions. Philanthropy in club work will lead to a personal consideration of every member discovering or creating a fitting niche for each, not putting the round woman in the

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Mrs. Clara Gordon Coulson supplied the place made vacant

through the “home going” of our dearly beloved vice-president at large, Mrs. Anna L. Parker of Quincy. Mrs. Coulson read her paper feelingly, and was taken as a silent tribute to one whose gentle spirit had left so many kind remembrances for all. This paper, “The Evolution of a Program,” will also appear in The Club Woman at an early date, being of value to club women everywhere.

In the absence of Miss Frances LeBaron, the paper prepared by her was read by Mrs. C. J. Richardson of Princeton, vice-president 11th district.

Mrs. Lucy H. Flower of Chicago was also detained at home and Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens gave a short talk upon “Preventive Legislation of 1899 in Illinois.” The question of the General Federation was left for discussion until the following morning.

One of the social features of the Federation was a reception tendered the visiting D. A. R. and their hostesses and the officers of the Federation, by Mrs. Montgomery, at her elegant home. At the same hour the “Atlantis” entertained at the Conservatory Parlors. The chief entertainment provided by the Federation Committee of Quincy was a delightful drive over the city, culminating with a brilliant reception at the “Country Club House,” where new acquaintances were made and friendships already formed were renewed.

The evening session was held in the Empire Theatre, and the house was crowded to the door. The address by Professor Albion W. Small of the Chicago University, upon “Practical Charity.” Professor Small is a fluent speaker and it was generally conceded that he was a happy choice for the convention.

Mrs. Eleanor C. Barlow, chairman of committee on philanthropy, talked upon “Indiscriminate Almsgiving,” offering many timely suggestions.

The eventful Friday came at last; the report of the nominating committee was accepted without discussion. Only two changes were made in the officers, the recording secretary and treasurer having served the time limit. The officers elected: President, Mrs. Clara M. J. Farson, Chicago; honorary president, Mrs. Clara Bourland of Peoria; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Seeley Perry of Rockford; recording secretary, Mrs. Sadie Gray Cox of Hudson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John M. Lutz of Lincoln; treasurer, Mrs. Edward C. Lambert of Jacksonville. There were also vice-presidents from each Congressional district. The election of twelve delegates to the Biennial at Milwaukee next June developed a lively contest. The successful candidates are: Mrs. Lettie Stevenson of Bloomington, Mrs. William Talcott of Rockford, Mrs. Thaddeus Stanwood of Evanston, Mrs. Alzina Stevens of Chicago, Mrs. Susan Tibbets of Quincy, Mrs. Florence Ingalls of River Forest, Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles of Chicago, Mrs. Albert Hester of Buena Park, Mrs. James W. Patten of Springfield, Mrs. A. B. Lorenz of Chicago, Mrs. Clara Bourland of Peoria and Mrs. Thomas Worthington of Jacksonville. Mrs. Farson, as president, will make the thirteenth delegate.

After the election the important question of “Reorganization” was taken up. Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman, president of the Chicago Woman’s Club, also a member of the “committee of fifteen,” offered the following in the form of a resolution:

“That the Illinois Federation of Women’s Clubs favors a reorganization of the General Federation, making it consist of State Federations, National societies and clubs from the states in which State Federations are not organized.”

This was passed after three hours’ debate, together with the following, which was embodied into the original on the motion of Mrs. Wiles:

“The organization shall not take effect until the majority of clubs now holding individual membership give consent to it.”

Inasmuch as this question is so widely discussed over the

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The most important part of the program was the question relating to the General Federation, and the paper of Mrs. Eugenie M. Bacon, chairman of correspondence of General Federation, was listened to with the deepest interest and closest attention. This paper will be given entire in the January Club Woman, as it bears strongly on the question now so prominently before the club women of America.

Mrs. Clara Gordon Coulson supplied the place made vacant

through the “home going” of our dearly beloved vice-president at large, Mrs. Anna L. Parker of Quincy. Mrs. Coulson read her paper feelingly, and was taken as a silent tribute to one whose gentle spirit had left so many kind remembrances for all. This paper, “The Evolution of a Program,” will also appear in The Club Woman at an early date, being of value to club women everywhere.

In the absence of Miss Frances LeBaron, the paper prepared by her was read by Mrs. C. J. Richardson of Princeton, vice-president 11th district.

Mrs. Lucy H. Flower of Chicago was also detained at home and Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens gave a short talk upon “Preventive Legislation of 1899 in Illinois.” The question of the General Federation was left for discussion until the following morning.

One of the social features of the Federation was a reception tendered the visiting D. A. R. and their hostesses and the officers of the Federation, by Mrs. Montgomery, at her elegant home. At the same hour the “Atlantis” entertained at the Conservatory Parlors. The chief entertainment provided by the Federation Committee of Quincy was a delightful drive over the city, culminating with a brilliant reception at the “Country Club House,” where new acquaintances were made and friendships already formed were renewed.

The evening session was held in the Empire Theatre, and the house was crowded to the door. The address by Professor Albion W. Small of the Chicago University, upon “Practical Charity.” Professor Small is a fluent speaker and it was generally conceded that he was a happy choice for the convention.

Mrs. Eleanor C. Barlow, chairman of committee on philanthropy, talked upon “Indiscriminate Almsgiving,” offering many timely suggestions.

The eventful Friday came at last; the report of the nominating committee was accepted without discussion. Only two changes were made in the officers, the recording secretary and treasurer having served the time limit. The officers elected: President, Mrs. Clara M. J. Farson, Chicago; honorary president, Mrs. Clara Bourland of Peoria; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Seeley Perry of Rockford; recording secretary, Mrs. Sadie Gray Cox of Hudson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John M. Lutz of Lincoln; treasurer, Mrs. Edward C. Lambert of Jacksonville. There were also vice-presidents from each Congressional district. The election of twelve delegates to the Biennial at Milwaukee next June developed a lively contest. The successful candidates are: Mrs. Lettie Stevenson of Bloomington, Mrs. William Talcott of Rockford, Mrs. Thaddeus Stanwood of Evanston, Mrs. Alzina Stevens of Chicago, Mrs. Susan Tibbets of Quincy, Mrs. Florence Ingalls of River Forest, Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles of Chicago, Mrs. Albert Hester of Buena Park, Mrs. James W. Patten of Springfield, Mrs. A. B. Lorenz of Chicago, Mrs. Clara Bourland of Peoria and Mrs. Thomas Worthington of Jacksonville. Mrs. Farson, as president, will make the thirteenth delegate.

After the election the important question of “Reorganization” was taken up. Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman, president of the Chicago Woman’s Club, also a member of the “committee of fifteen,” offered the following in the form of a resolution:

“That the Illinois Federation of Women’s Clubs favors a reorganization of the General Federation, making it consist of State Federations, National societies and clubs from the states in which State Federations are not organized.”

This was passed after three hours’ debate, together with the following, which was embodied into the original on the motion of Mrs. Wiles:

“The organization shall not take effect until the majority of clubs now holding individual membership give consent to it.”

Inasmuch as this question is so widely discussed over the

country, the communication which Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago, honorary president of the G. F. W. C., sent to the convention is pertinent. It read:

I think the General Federation should be reorganized. I was always working toward that end. The State Federation should have charge of the state work and the General should be constituted of State Federations and of clubs from those states where no State Federation has been organized. The General should, in my mind, be a clearing-house for the States and arrange the Biennial program. The General should have no correspondence with the individual clubs. That should be the duty of the State. The State should collect the dues of the clubs for the General, which should be smaller than they are now, and remit to the treasurer, and the State chairman should do the same in those states where no Federation exists. Thus the work of the General would be simplified. More could be accomplished if the Federation were thus brought more in line with modern methods.

There were two important changes made in the State constitution: one that hereafter officers shall be elected biennially and shall hold office for two years; the other that officers shall not be eligible for successive re-election.

The Industrial afternoon was one of the most enthusiastic of the convention. It was devoted to economics. One speaker was Mrs. Corinne Brown of Chicago, chairman of the industrial committee of the G. F. W. C. With the subject, "The New Issues," she had a big chart suspended from the organ loft, which showed the disproportionate relation of workers and wealth. Her paper was published in the November Club Woman.

Mrs. Alzina Stevens of Chicago, chairman of the State industrial committee, spoke on "Club Women and Economics." She told what had been done in the state in the way of legislation affecting the industrial status of women and children, and urged club women to co-operate with employment bureaus for women.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Clara Bourland, chairman of the committee of resolutions, submitted this on behalf of the sub-committee on education:

Resolved, That the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs continue the work in behalf of women students at the State University until a building or buildings are provided for their care and protection, and the arts and sciences pertaining to woman's life and duties are made a part of the university curriculum.

This resolution was accepted, as was also one offered by the committee on education, which, after citing that nothing has been done toward the building of additional cottages at Lincoln for feeble-minded children, declares:

Resolved, That this Federation hopes the appropriation of \$200,000 by the last Legislature for new cottages will be put by the trustees to as immediate use as possible, since it has been brought to our notice that more than 1,000 applications for admission to this institution are now on file, and that many of the children for whom these applications have been made are now of necessity inmates of poorhouses and insane asylums.

The committee on philanthropy also succeeded in passing the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs use their united efforts and influence to the absolute discouraging of indiscriminate almsgiving and child begging, and to the awakening of public sentiment to an appreciation of the growing evils.

Among the resolutions offered was one for the dearly loved Mrs. Anna Lane Parker of Quincy, and one for Mrs. Anna M. Longstreth of Philadelphia.

A telegram was received from Mrs. Croly: "The wish of my life is to be in Quincy today, but am detained by illness. As I cannot be with you in the body, am with you in spirit."

The Illinois Federation voted to endorse the motion by the General Federation to ask President McKinley to appoint Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1900 to represent the women of America.

A hearty vote of "thanks" to the good people of Quincy for their charming hospitality, so unstintingly given, "parting words" from our re-elected president, with the wish that those present in convention assembled might come together in Rockford in 1900, and the official gavel rapped adjournment of the fifth meeting of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

The present membership of the Illinois Federation numbers over 200 clubs. Only five resignations were reported during the year, and two dropped for non-payment of dues.

It was well for the Federation that Mrs. Farson could succeed herself as president. At all times she presided with ease, grace and tact. Her pleasant ways gained her many new friends. "May her future copy from her past."—Ella E. Lane Bowes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In their welcome to the State Federation, the women of Pittsburgh did not belie the reputation of their city for hospitality, and in heartiness of greeting and plans for entertainment they surpassed all previous efforts.

Everything favored the Federation; the weather was fine and springlike; the place of assembling, Carnegie Music Hall, was admirably suited for the purpose, both in luxury of appointment and in roominess and convenience for both general and committee meetings, and in its nearness to the art galleries, Museum, parks, and the Phipps conservatories, all of which were objects of intense interest to the delegates.

This was the fourth annual meeting of the State Federation of Pennsylvania women, the first having been held in Bradford in 1896, when the total number of members was 600 women representing 30 clubs. During the four years of its existence the Federation has owed more than can be well told in a brief sketch to the tact, prudence, broad mind and ability as an organizer of its first president, Mrs. Horace Brock of Lebanon.

In her annual address Mrs. Brock said what all Pennsylvania club women know to be most true: "In all my work I have been mindful of the fact that in these first years we were making history and establishing precedents, and I have tried to be most careful that there should be nothing done by me that would embarrass my unknown successor, whose interests I have considered my own, and that all things should be conducted with the simplicity and dignity becoming our state."

But the caution and progressive conservatism exercised by the president has been well rewarded, for a splendid organization of actively working clubs, 112 in number, including in their rolls 12,000 women, has been handed over to her successor, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell of Wayne, who was elected in Pittsburgh on November 9th.

In providing a program for the meeting of the State Federation it was the aim of the committee in charge of that work to carry out the principles of simplicity and dignity to which Mrs. Brock refers in her report, to avoid overcrowding both in subject and matter, to present only live topics for discussion, and to give ample time for individual clubs to speak through their club reports. But each meeting of a State Federation has had its individual aspect, has excelled in some particular and fallen short in another. At Harrisburg and Chester too much could not have been said in praise of the reports made by club

presidents and of their influence and effectiveness; they were informative and suggestive; they were the life blood of the Federation. In Pittsburgh, however, that part of the program turned out most unexpectedly to be its weakest point, partly because of the size of the hall, partly because of overcrowding and elections, partly because many of them were badly made, and many of them in the press of business were not called for.

This is mentioned in no spirit of criticism, but because the writer of this article firmly believes that club reports are the most important things read or spoken at a Federation and meeting, and can be made the most interesting. If clubs and their presidents realized this, and made bright and interesting reports of their club work their particular and most earnest effort at the annual meetings, and if they would learn to depend less on their manuscripts, they would contribute enormously to the success, usefulness and growth of club work.

The program of the Pittsburgh meetings may be roughly blocked out as follows: The mornings were devoted to business, the afternoons to discussions, the evenings to speeches and music.

It was the great desire of Mrs. Brock, now the honorary president of the Federation, that the discussions should be on live and practical subjects, and in order to carry out her wise idea, the women who were invited to make formal evening addresses were chosen for their ability to speak with authority on the main topics presented for debate in the afternoons. These topics were "Children's Playgrounds and Vacation Schools," discussion opened by Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford of Philadelphia; "Town and Travelling Libraries," discussion opened by Mrs. George W. Kendrick of Philadelphia; "Consumers' Leagues," discussion opened by Miss Clare de Graffenreid of Washington, D. C.; "City, Town and Sectional Federations," discussion opened by Mrs. Scheide of Titusville; "Musical Clubs and Their Organization," discussion opened by Mrs. Grumbine of Lebanon; and "The Relation of the State to the General Federation," discussion opened by Mrs. Horace Brock of Lebanon.

Three great evening addresses were made before large audiences that will not soon forget the eloquence and the intellectual power of the women who made them, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Clare de Graffenreid and Miss Myra Lloyd Dock. Mrs. Kelly made a magnificently stirring appeal on Wednesday evening, November 8th, for the Consumers' League, and Miss de Graffenreid followed her in a brilliant and convincing address on "Some Practical Methods of Social Betterment."

On Thursday evening Miss Dock of Harrisburg made her report of the meeting of the International Congress of Women, held in London last June. Miss Dock's charm of manner, her originality, wit and fine sympathy are qualities that long ago endeared her to club women all over the state, and she showed in the profound admiration and appreciation extended to the able women who spoke on Wednesday evening an admiration and recognition reinforced by feelings of pride and affection because she is of our very own.

Among the women who took part in the afternoon discussions were many representative Pennsylvanians: Miss Anna D. Watmough, president of the Consumers' League of Pennsylvania, Miss Dock, Mrs. Kelly and Miss de Graffenreid.

On Tuesday afternoon, November 7th, the first social event took place, a reception given by the Nineteenth Century Club in their beautiful clubhouse, in honor of the president, officers and delegates. This was attended by between three and four hundred guests.

On Tuesday evening, before a brilliant and representative audience of men and women, Mrs. George C. Burgwin, president of the Twentieth Century Club and hostess of the Federation, made a graceful speech of greeting, to which Mrs.

Brock responded. Mr. William Inwick Trew followed with a welcome to the women of the State Federation, which he extended to them as president of the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Institute.

The rest of the program was furnished by the Musical Clubs of the State Federation, and was of the highest order of excellence. At ten o'clock the audience adjourned to the art galleries, where a formal reception was held and the presidents of the Federation and the Twentieth Century Club received about 1000 guests. This occasion was one of unusual brilliance, as the surroundings were most beautiful and of a unique character, for on the walls of the galleries were hung the pictures whose exhibition is an international event in the world of art. The annual exhibition has raised Pittsburgh to the position of an important art centre, and as the galleries are convenient of access from Carnegie Hall, it was thoroughly enjoyed by the delegates.

Were the space available in *The Club Woman* for this account of the meeting of the Federation in Pittsburgh co-extensive with the amount of interesting detail in the possession of the writer, much, much more could be said, for the practical import was great, and the delegates accomplished more than was even hoped for. Before ending this brief sketch one important result must be mentioned: A general discussion was held on the question of reorganization of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, and it was voted by the delegates present that the plan presented by the Massachusetts Federation and printed in the October *Club Woman* should be endorsed and presented at the meeting of the General Federation in Milwaukee in June.

The only drawback to the magnificent success of the meeting was the fact that it was the last occasion on which its first president, Mrs. Horace Brock, would preside. Every club in the state has felt the power and inspiration of her earnestness and her graciousness, and every club member who has met her, even if but for a moment, has come under the influence of her charming and tactful personality.

For four years her time and thought have been given to the building of a sure foundation, and in that work her gifts of organization and administration have been used to the utmost and with rare discretion. It is with sorrow that the club women of Pennsylvania relinquish Mrs. Brock as their leader and guide, but it is a source of gratification that their new chief executive officer, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, has both in friendship and in club work been closely associated with their ex-president, and that both are types of the most admirable womanhood.

Mrs. Campbell was one of the first women to suggest a Federation in Pennsylvania. She labored faithfully for it, and during the first year of the Federation's existence, until Mrs. Brock returned from Europe and took the helm, Mrs. Campbell acted as president, and endeared herself to women all over the state.

Our visitors were charmed with the art galleries and immensely impressed by the Phipps conservatories of Pittsburg, astonished and amazed at the great industries at Homestead and the United States glass works, properly impressed with the stately and flawless beauty of the court house and jail, and delighted with their drives through the parks and boulevards. The Carnegie Institute as a whole, with its unparalleled advantages, was a constant theme of conversation, and we were overwhelmed with congratulations on having received such a gift.

In closing this brief resume something must be said in praise of the music furnished by the Tuesday Musical Club and by representatives of musical clubs in Harrisburg and Leb-

anon; and that word of praise can scarcely be too enthusiastic. On every side were heard congratulations and expressions of pleasure, and the work of the Choral Club may be considered as one of the best features of the three days' performance.

The entire convention was a great success, in spite of slight misunderstandings as to our duties. Every one seemed happy, the delegates expressed themselves as enthusiastic over their reception and treatment, and as loyal Pittsburgers perhaps our greatest reward is that our city made a splendid impression on more than 200 representative women from various quarters of the state, who have returned to their homes with new and enlarged ideas as to the greatness, prosperity, order and culture of the old gateway to the West.—Julia Morgan Harding.

CONNECTICUT.

The Council of the Connecticut State Federation met Nov. 17th, upon invitation of the federated clubs of New Haven and West Haven, in the chapel of the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven. The hostess clubs were the Study Club, Igdrasyl and Woman's School Association of New Haven and Kalmathian and Hawthorne of West Haven.

The council consists of the officers and directors of the State Federation, the president of each federated club, or her appointee, chairmen of standing committees and county organizers. The total number of individuals is at present 74, and the council is called together at least once a year. Fifty-four persons were present in New Haven. This is a remarkably large proportion when one remembers the contingencies likely to arise in the lives of housemothers and professional women. At the same time, the provision in the constitution which allows a president to appoint a substitute ought to make it possible to have every single club represented.

The council was called to order by Mrs. T. K. Noble, president, exactly upon the stroke of the hour set, 11 a. m. Mrs. Noble spoke a few words of cheerful welcome, saying she was glad to see so many present, and that she expected the effect of this meeting to be far-reaching. She wanted every member of every club in the Federation to be personally interested. She made a capital point by calling attention to the too frequent custom of the members of an organization who speak of their organization as "it," instead of saying "we," telling a good story in illustration and begging that every member of the Connecticut Federation should think of it as "we."

The report of the council meeting held last fall in Norwich was then read by the recording secretary, Mrs. C. W. Shelton, and approved.

Mrs. George Starr Barnum, president of the Study Club, and a director of the Federation, chairman of the committee of arrangements for New Haven on this occasion, extended a cordial welcome to the guests, announcing that luncheon would be ready at 1, and that at 2.30 the members of the clubs entertaining hoped to meet their guests informally. Mrs. Barnum speaks with enviable ease and simplicity and has an unusual gift in the line of executive.

The program for the morning consisted of reports from standing committees and discussion of the reorganization of the General Federation.

Dr. Sophia Penfield of Danbury, chairman of committee on civics, was not able to be present, but her valuable report was read by Mrs. Barnum.

Some of the items were as follows: The Hearthstone Club of Southport reported raising fifty dollars for needed improvements in the primary departments of the public schools. These individual efforts extended eventually to the junior and senior departments. Pictures for the primary, and plaster casts for the other departments were contributed by those interested,

although the work was not done under the club name.

The committee member from Derby has succeeded, during the past year, in getting waste paper cans placed in all parts of the triple cities, the club being the Woman's Club of Ansonia, Derby and Shelton. She says the cans are used, and also states frankly that they are abused, and that there seems no marked improvement in the conditions of the streets. The people see that a better condition of things is necessary, and this is a gain. The club is now at work upon the ordinance prohibiting indiscriminate throwing of bills and dodgers, and continues to agitate the subject of preventing spitting in public places. Last winter they placed 100 "clean street placards" in prominent windows, and distributed 500 appeals to housekeepers, besides sending 5000 of Colonel Waring's "Don't's" to the schools. She adds that as to the result, all that can be said is to recall that the "importunate woman" was successful.

In Hartford, the Hearthstone Club, in connection with other clubs, instituted a course of lectures on Social Economics by specialists.

In Danbury the civic committee has succeeded in getting an ordinance passed and enforced prohibiting spitting on the electric cars and on the steps. They petitioned, also, that the rear platforms should be kept free from standing passengers as long as there were vacant seats inside the car. This is being enforced, to the comfort of women. Next they petitioned that the sidewalks from curb to centre might be kept cleared from wares, boxes, etc., which was complied with, to the improvement of the business centre. Now they are at work upon a petition to prevent exposure of foods to the dust and dirt of the streets. The chairman closes with, "The dry leaves in the path of the committee on civics are beginning to rustle." This committee is composed of Dr. Sophia Penfield, Danbury; Mrs. F. W. Benham, Derby; Mrs. H. N. Wakeman, Southport; Miss Alida B. Clark, Hartford; Miss Nettie C. Smith, Cheshire; Mrs. G. P. Fenner, New London; Mrs. W. H. Church, Washington; Dr. Emily V. D. Pardee, South Norwalk.

Miss Mary M. Abbott, chairman of educational committee, gave a vitally interesting report.

The Connecticut Federation has always believed that its chief work should be along educational lines. An especially enthusiastic and valuable educational session was held at the annual meeting last June, and it is surprising how the clubs have been roused and how they have responded.

Miss Abbott stated that she had had responses to 30 out of the 52 clubs communicated with; that they almost all showed great interest in the matter, though, naturally the prime object of many of the clubs is to first educate themselves.

Fifteen clubs have made a point of discussing the condition of education in their own towns; eighteen have a system of school visiting, New Haven and New Britain being especially well organized in this respect. Nine have sent books to schools or libraries, one club, the Ladies' Library Association of Wallingford, being for the especial purpose of sustaining a library, and this being on the point of becoming a free public library. Seven clubs have sent pictures to the public schools. Twelve clubs report that women vote on school matters, and four that there are women on the school board.

Miss Abbott, who is one of the best equipped and most liberal minded workers in the educational field, closed with some valuable suggestions as to women's voting and trying to influence the legislature. She thought it well for women to vote, not merely for the sake of voting, but to organize and vote in a body when they were convinced of the justice of certain measures. She instanced that in Woodbury, where the women considered school consolidation necessary, they voted to the number of fifty, and the measure was carried by just these fifty votes.

With regard to bringing influence to bear upon the legislature, she advised help in carrying out the bill for compulsory drill in the schools, the effort to have domestic science taught, and to have state examination for persons wishing to qualify as teachers.

One especially interesting fact with regard to the pictures given to the schools has been that the pupils of some of the schools were so stimulated that they have themselves purchased good pictures.

The Woman's School Association of New Haven is organized for the purpose of aiding educational and civic work alone, and it is impossible to do any justice to it in a written account. It should be examined into by any club wishing to work along similar lines. It has kept up vacation playgrounds for two summers, has a system of school visiting which is most thorough, has sent out a set of questions to each school, has given 75 copies of fine paintings to the schools to be used as traveling exhibits, and has just purchased abroad thirty dollars' worth of smaller pictures for the same purpose. Dr. M. B. Moody, president, called attention to the work of the play-ground committee, which had raised \$600 and taken care of between seven and eight hundred children the past summer, having found that the cost per child per day is but two and one-half cents.

Mrs. G. F. Newcomb, vice-president, invited the council to use the beautiful new clubrooms of the association, 840 Chapel street, as rest-rooms during the day. She also offered the following valuable and timely suggestion: She spoke of the increasing number of foreigners in our cities who would be glad to hear lectures upon American History and Government if they could have a speaker in their own tongue. She said that in one place she had in mind an Italian eagerly agreed to make himself responsible for the hall and the audience if a speaker might be provided. The president endorsed this suggestion and asked the city clubs to take home this hint.

Mrs. F. L. Nason of the Kalmathian Club reported work along the lines of village improvement, waste paper cans placed on the corners of the streets and a large sum of money raised for improving an old cemetery.

Mrs. C. W. Shelton, chairman of the committee appointed to look into the matter of the Consumers' League, reported that much time and thought had been spent over the matter. She thought a very practical thing would be to send the literature of the league to each club and asked for an appropriation for this purpose, which was promptly voted. She thought a league should be organized in Connecticut as in other states, and reported the securing of the league label by the National Society. Mrs. Noble supplemented this by reading from the last number of *The Club Woman* on the subject. She created some merriment by asking how many present read *The Club Woman*, and finding that almost every hand was raised.

Mrs. Shelton spoke of a matter she had much at heart, the attempt being made to teach certain forms of artistic handicraft, such as iron-work, for instance, among a number of others, to the women who now have so little incentive in this line. A beautiful object is quite as easy to make, often, as an ugly one.

Waterbury reported that they had had a special meeting given up to the discussion of the Consumers' League. Norwalk reported that the Central Club had done the same thing, inviting Miss Grace H. Dodge to speak and sending invitations to every other club of women in the two cities. The Central Club had also given a special reception to the teachers, inviting Miss Abbott to speak upon "Education as a Fine Art."

Mrs. H. H. Pyle, vice-president of the Connecticut Federation and director of the General Federation, is chairman of the committee appointed to look up the matter of equal guardianship of parents for children. She reported that the law

had passed in many states, that the committee believed it to be just and meant to pursue the investigation further.

Mrs. Noble called attention to the request made to the clubs, through the county organizers, that each club appoint a day to be called "Federation Day." This may profitably be Open Day, too, when the clubs may invite guests. The idea of this is that the clubs individually may know more of what the Federation is doing. The county organizer, or one of the Federation officers, may be invited to speak, or, as Mrs. H. H. Barroll of Danbury, organizer for Fairfield County, suggested, a member of the club may be appointed to look up interesting news in *The Club Woman*, and give it to the meeting. Miss Pinneo endorsed this suggestion, saying that as she was hoping to have a member of each club appointed to send her news, this same member might be the one to look up Federation news.

The important discussion concerning reorganization now claimed all the time left.

The clubs had been prepared for this by having a circular letter and a copy of the October *Club Woman* sent them by a committee consisting of Mrs. H. H. Pyle and Mrs. W. R. Hopson, chairman of correspondence. The clubs were asked to take the Massachusetts plan as a basis and discuss the matter.

Without attempting to report individual remarks, the sentiment shown may be briefly stated as follows: 1st. The General Federation needs reorganization. All but one of the clubs belonging to the General Federation were represented, and signified entire willingness to belong to the General, through the State Federation. 2nd. The General Federation must be suitably supported, but the word "tax" is objected to—it always has aroused opposition in the American breast. It seems a very easy matter to substitute the word "dues." 3d. That five cents for each member of the State Federation be paid as dues to the General Federation from the state treasury.

Mrs. Pyle moved that the chair appoint a committee to frame a modification of the Massachusetts plan and report by Jan. 15th. Later this committee was appointed as follows: Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, Mrs. H. H. Pyle, Mrs. W. R. Hopson. This committee may be increased if it is found that more counsel is needed.

Before adjournment, Miss Pinneo asked for a moment and said it grieved her to announce that for the first time the circle of the council had been entered by death. Mrs. Margaret Durant Taylor, then president of the Current Events Club of Bethel, had been stricken in a single night. Her loss to her family, the community and her club was great. Miss Pinneo moved a vote of sympathy be extended to her club. This was carried by a rising vote.

After adjournment a delicious luncheon was served in the parlors of the church by the missionary society, Mrs. E. S. Miller, a member of the Study Club and of the Church Society being in charge and showing herself indefatigable.

Mrs. Jay H. Hart, President Waterbury Women's Club, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the New Haven and West Haven Clubs for their hospitable welcome, their delicious luncheon and their foresight in providing such beautiful weather, and this was carried by a rising vote.

The informal afternoon reception offered an opportunity for forming new friendships and renewing old ones which was eagerly embraced.

Dotha Stone Pinneo.

The *Club Woman* is in my opinion as essential to the club woman as her text books in her line of study. I have induced a few to subscribe. I wish it were more.—Mrs. Lilian W. Hale, State Chairman for Kansas.

MICHIGAN.

The fifth annual meeting of the Michigan State Federation was held in the Athenaeum in Jackson, October 31 and November 1 and 2, 1899. One hundred ninety-four delegates, representing one hundred four federated clubs, were in attendance. Many more than that number of visiting club women were able to be present on account of the central location of Jackson. It was the largest convention of the Federation yet held, there being thirty-six more delegates present and seven more clubs represented than at the largest previous meeting, the one held in Saginaw in 1897.

The Federation was the guest of the Jackson City Federation of Women's Clubs, and all that it was possible for club women and their families to do in making a welcome genuine and in contributing to the comfort and happiness of guests was done by Jackson people at this time. The homes of the city were opened to delegates, not one providing for her own entertainment except from choice. A beautiful and most satisfactory meeting place was the Athenaeum, with its abundant seating capacity and numerous alcoves and lobbies for special work. A postoffice, check room, rest room and dressing rooms were at hand, and the spirit of welcome which was expressed in the faces of even the most overworked committees at all times seemed to pervade the place and put everyone in happy and appreciative mood.

The address of welcome on the opening evening, October 31, by Mrs. Isabella Davison Dailey, a prominent Jackson club woman and a member of the Michigan Woman's Press Association, was the "word fitly spoken," which won all by its simple sincerity and faultless delivery, every word being distinctly heard in the remotest parts of the large auditorium.

I would like to tell of the fitting response to the welcome, and the fine annual address by the wide-seeing, clear-thinking president, Mrs. Martha A. Keating of Muskegon, but I am hoping you will want at least an abstract of the address in *The Club Woman*, and I forbear.

The city of Jackson has a state reputation of being a centre of superior musical talent, and that reputation was well sustained on this occasion, the literary parts at all meetings being liberally interspersed with beautiful music, in vocal, piano or violin solos, and choruses.

The two forenoon meetings were given to business, the main part of the two afternoons to literary programs, two evenings to public meetings and one evening to a reception by the club women of Jackson, which was a brilliant occasion and sufficiently informal to be very delightful. About one thousand were in attendance at the reception.

The literary parts on the program are as follows: An Interpretation of Faust, with readings, Mrs. J. F. Pease, instructor in Soper School of Oratory, Chicago; The Brownings' Letters, Mrs. S. L. Smith, president Twentieth Century Club, Detroit; The Relation of Art to Life, Mrs. Julia Edwards Sherman, Ypsilanti; Discussion, led by Mrs. William Heap, Muskegon; Art in Home Decorations, Mrs. G. N. Stacey, ex-president of the Monday Club, Tecumseh; Discussion, leader, Miss May Agnes McFie, art lecturer, Grand Haven; Art in the Schoolroom, Mrs. T. S. Applegate, president M. W. P. A., Adrian; Discussion, led by Mrs. Frances B. Turner, member of the Board of Education, Grand Rapids; Music as a Factor in Education, Miss Edith M. Stone, instructor of music in Jackson public schools; Discussion, led by Mrs. Emma A. Thomas, instructor of music in Detroit public schools; Meeting of the International Council of Women held in London, 1899, Miss Octavia Williams Bates, A. B., LL. B., Detroit; Manual Training in the Public Schools, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.,

pastor First Congregational Church, Detroit.

A prominent and pleasing feature of the program of one afternoon was a lecture on parliamentary law, followed by a drill, by Mrs. Emma A. Fox of Detroit, who is well known to the readers of *The Club Woman*.

To give a hint of the trend of thought in the addresses and papers given, in the least space, I glean from my notebook as follows:

From Dr. Boynton's address on manual training:

Thirty years have wrought a great change in the demands on public citizens. Have our schools changed to meet this need?

We need to add to the three R's of the education of yesterday, the three H's—the education of head, hand and heart.

The education which does not enlarge the character is an absolute failure, no matter what graces of manner or intricacies of learning it may include. Learning is not education. Education is learning, but it is more. It is equipping to earn a livelihood, but it is more. Education must find the whole boy and girl. Education is life.

It matters little what a boy or girl knows when he leaves school. The great thing is what he loves.

Every child has some power, the development of which will give him a place in the world.

One of the faults of our educational system is the dumping into society of so many ill-equipped people.

Manual training added to our public school will give boys and girls of an entirely different fibre. Through the doing it equips the child with the power to do. It is not to teach them trades. It is to develop their powers. The use of the hand is a discipline to head and heart. It develops judgment, patience, fidelity, accuracy, and these things work themselves into character.

The exigencies of our country's life tomorrow will make demands upon our citizenship which cannot be met except by putting the kindergarten and manual training in our public schools today. Are there going to be any men in the tomorrow of our national life?

From the papers and discussions on art here are a few thoughts:

Too many pictures and too much bric-a-brac in the home leave the eye nothing on which to rest. The owners of art treasures among the Japanese have few displayed at a time. These are exchanged after a season for others.

Don't be in a hurry to cover your walls with pictures.

It is in poor taste to have pictures of dead game on dining room walls.

Good decorations for the dining room are flowers, china, hammered brass and tapestries.

It is bad art or no art which appeals only to the upper classes.

A good way to improve taste in home decorations is to compare the interiors of our own homes with interiors known to be artistic.

The daily hearing of the piano in the school room has an influence in developing an appreciation of all art. All art is allied, as all culture is akin.

There are persons whose whole outlook belittles creation.

An acquaintance with good photographs of noted scenery, art, architecture, etc., is not a bad substitute for sight-seeing, and, compared to what some nabobs get, or rather do not get, out of travel, much to be preferred.

It is easy to undervalue things near and familiar.

Every line and tone in our surroundings affects us mentally, morally and physically.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Martha A.

Keating, Muskegon, re-elected; vice-president, Mrs. Emma A. Wheeler, Manistee, re-elected; second vice-president, Mrs. Ella Shepard Custard, Mendon; recording secretary, Mrs. Jessie B. McKinney, Sault Ste. Marie; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabel Allen Thayer, 323 Sheridan avenue, Saginaw; treasurer, Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy, Adrian, re-elected. Directors, Mrs. Lilah E. Elder, Lansing; Mrs. Myra Soper Woodley, Menominee. The directors whose offices continue for another year are: Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, Jackson; Mrs. Lois Felke, Grand Rapids.

Delegates were elected to attend the Biennial meeting of the G. F. W. C. to be held in Milwaukee in 1900 as follows: Mrs. Andrew Howell, Detroit; Mrs. Cyrus E. Perkins, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Josephine M. Gould, Owosso; Mrs. Belle M. Perry, Charlotte; Mrs. Helen M. Wixson, Caro; Dean Eliza M. Mosher, M. D., Ann Arbor; Mrs. John Sharp, Jackson; Mrs. James Hancock, Grand Haven.

The next annual meeting of the Federation will be held in Lansing. Invitations came from Muskegon and Ann Arbor, but the Lansing invitation was accepted because President Snyder of the State Agricultural College near there wishes the Federation to assist in the dedicatory exercises of their new woman's building, which is in process of construction, and which will be dedicated at that time. This is in recognition of the aid of Michigan club women in securing an appropriation from the state legislature for this much-needed building. It is an object lesson in the power and efficiency of united effort, made possible through federation.

The passage of a bill providing for women physicians in our state institutions where there are women or children is another important measure which was brought about during the last session of the legislature through the efficient service of the legislative committee of the State Federation, of which Mrs. Emma J. Rose of Mason was chairman.

No part of the program held the attention of delegates and visitors more closely than the reports of Federation committees appointed for furthering the educational, industrial, economic and social interests of the state. I would be glad to see abstracts of these reports in some future issue of *The Club Woman*, for the suggestions which they might afford to other Federations.

The large amount of time consumed annually in the election of officers called out the following resolution, presented by Mrs. Emma A. Fox, which, it is hoped, will lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem:

"Resolved, That the board of directors of the M. S. F. W. C. be and are hereby instructed to prepare and submit to the Federation at its next annual meeting an amendment to the by-laws which shall provide for a nominating committee to be composed of one member from each county represented at the annual meeting of the Federation, that member to be selected by the delegates from the clubs of that county."

A badge committee was appointed last year with the power, under direction of the board of directors, to provide the Federation with an official pin. These pins were on sale at this meeting. They are in size a little smaller than a silver twenty-five cent piece, and are of rolled gold, with blue and white enamel. It was designed by Mrs. Florence I. Bulson of Jackson, and signifies purity, victory, dawn. The working tools of club women are represented by a scroll and quill, and Michigan S. F. W. C. appears in gold letters.

I was impressed anew at this meeting with the significance of the woman's club movement. The reports of beneficent work done by individual clubs, in the hour long splendid resume of the untiring and able corresponding secretary, Mrs. Pamela A. Patterson of Detroit; the spirit of the convention as manifest in addresses, papers, discussions and reports of standing com-

mittees; the coming together of large numbers of women from a hundred cities and towns to gather the stimulus of all this; these conditions being repeated in twenty-eight states of the Union; and, finally, the federation of the states in developing larger plans to the same end in the General Federation—all this was powerful to impress one with the mighty meaning of the club movement as a force in solving the problems which are placed upon humanity today.

Belle M. Perry, Charlotte, Michigan.

OHIO.

The fifth Ohio convention of clubs convened in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, with over three hundred delegates, representing 800 club women of Ohio and one hundred and fifty visitors. The distinguished outsiders were Mrs. Lowe, the G. F. W. C. president, Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Kendrick. The afternoon of the first day was devoted to short papers by club presidents, and discussions upon such topics as "Should Clubs Do Other than Literary Work?" "Why Should Clubs Federate?" "Township Libraries," "Vacation Schools," etc. One of the best of these informal talks was by Miss Aldrich of the Walnut Hills High School on the "Necessity of Early Training of the Voice and Selection of Language for Public Speaking." Miss Aldrich's best argument was her own voice and her own selection of words, as she was heard throughout the hall one may expect it to compel results. The evening, contrary to ordinary convention usage, was devoted to a crush reception, and the apotheosis of gowns. So often, wearied club women "cut" the last swell function to hurry home and rest, that the program committee probably thought they would do up the social part of the convention when all were in good trim for it. But the delegate must be tired, either for the reception or for the business meetings; it is so ordered; and possibly as her club sends her to get the best there is from the program, there is where she ought to carry her brightest wits. Thursday morning we had interminable reports from secretaries, and why, may it be asked, does the female recording officer so often yield to the seductions of the pen when putting down plain facts? It is well to be painstaking and accurate, but what does one want of adjectives or philosophical observations among the minutes of the last meeting. In this one respect, at least, the other sex seems the superior one. The address of the new president, Mrs. William P. Orr of Piqua, was an epitome of good sense and practical ideas. It outlined the function of the Federation as an organization, which seems to be somewhat in contrast with past administrations, inasmuch as it will throw its influence more on the side of practical issues. Mrs. Orr has given personal attention to the work of the various committees, principally the education, library and art committees. She pleaded for an honest, sincere effort in carrying on these various interests and for the true club spirit of mutual helpfulness. The report of the committee on club extension was read by Mrs. W. C. Frew of Coshocton, and that of library extension by Mrs. Mack of Sandusky.

As Ohio is one of the three states in the union that makes no proper provision for the training of public school teachers, the report of the educational committee was looked forward to with interest. It was read by Mrs. Richards of Hillsboro, who reported that in answer to a circular sent out to the clubs last June one hundred and twenty had heartily endorsed the proposition in favor of a State Normal School. More than half the clubs make education a distinct interest and many have aided in forming mothers' clubs in connection with the teachers. All the clubs favored public kindergartens and were doing everything possible to promote the public opinion necessary to their establishment. It is in this last respect that the clubs should

and will constitute themselves a weapon for righteousness. Nothing can be gained, it would seem, by assuming undue prerogative in any public matter. Club women are generally representative of the best elements in a community, and when they say fairly and squarely to their representative in the Legislature, "We must not leave our children in the hands of ignorant teachers," it is bound to be heeded in time. Mrs. Richards stated that the Ohio teachers had asked for a Normal School as long ago as 1850. It remains to be seen whether the added voices of the mothers will gain a hearing. The committee has received endorsements of its position in this matter from the Ohio Teachers' Association and the S. O. Round Table.

Miss Shoemaker of Columbus reported upon the progress of art in the schools—a gratifying advance in the past year. In many Ohio towns the clubs had taken the matter up and by means of entertainments or subscriptions or loan collections, had furnished the schools with framed pictures to hang upon the walls. Columbus and Dayton had each held an exhibition of the Helmhorn-Taylor pictures, the proceeds of which constituted a fund for this purpose. Dayton had earned over \$900, which can now be seen in the results of its expenditure. Many school buildings have been converted from a bare barracks into a homelike and beautiful place.

Domestic science in the schools was reported by Mrs. Greene, who has spent the summer in Europe gleaning hints and suggestions for this branch of work. If nothing absolutely new was contributed by these committees their reports all go to show that the women of Ohio, as of most of the other states, are alive to the necessity for securing to our public schools the curriculum that will best fit the pupil for future life.

The afternoon of Thursday was devoted to overwhelming hospitality in the matter of receptions. The convention emptied itself into the suburbs, where among the stately homes of Clifton and Walnut Hills, Cincinnati's loveliest women were waiting with a gracious welcome. Outside in the October sunshine were heard the roll of carriage wheels on gravel driveways; inside, the scent of roses, the swish of silk skirts and the clink of the coffee urn told of a delightful lapse from business to frivolity. The great drawing room of Mrs. Frank Perin's beautiful Clifton home held five hundred guests from 2 o'clock until 5, while the ball room of the Ingalls residence and the glistening floors of the Avondale Club house accommodated as many more. The gowns were as beautiful as the houses and the view from the verandas was as glorious as sunshine could make it, and Cincinnati women must have felt a reflex pleasure in appreciating how heartily all the visiting club women enjoyed it. After all is said and done the social part of a convention is by no means the froth it is represented to be. It means a good deal for the best women of a large state to be helpful friends, and, moreover, once in a while it happens that a plan of vital value to a community is hatched out (if one may use so undignified an expression) in a corner under the shadow of a palm and over the stimulating tea cup. If clergymen, doctors and other bald-headed professionals are brought to confess that they go to their conventions for the social side of it, surely women need not decry the occasions which serve to bring them together on a purely social basis.

Thursday evening was devoted to a stirring address from Mrs. Lowe, in which she never appeared to better advantage. It was on the subject of men's work versus women's work and the industrial situation as it is affecting women today. Mrs. Lowe was of the opinion that instead of women usurping men's work it was the men who stepped into the feminine employments; that the best paid dressmakers, cooks, milliners and caterers today are men. She favored the more equal remuneration of men's work and women's work, which would be gained only by the organization of labor among women. "It is not

sex distinction which is hurting women, but her unorganized condition."

The evening closed with a talk on Art by Fraulein Antonie Stolle of Boston, with her incomparable stereopticon pictures. The Friday morning session was occupied by a paper on Manual Training by Mrs. Skinner of Toledo, in which a great many things that we have heard before were very well said and this does not imply that they should not be said again. It takes so many years of saying to get the world to listen that a part of our discipline in life is to accept repetitions. Miss Alice Bennett of Columbus gave an interesting paper on "The Growth of the Newspaper," which was frequently interrupted with applause. In the afternoon we heard a group of club papers selected with regard to their representative value: "The Dawn of the Drama," by Mrs. Burton Olmstead of Cleveland, and others. Also on Friday we had the address of Miss Trautman of the New York Women's Health Protective Association, which claimed such a large share of attention at the Denver Biennial in June, 1898.

Ohio is entitled to thirteen delegates to the Milwaukee Biennial next June. It was arranged that a committee of five, composed of the state president, the state chairman of correspondence and three others selected by the general executive board be appointed to name these delegates. This committee will thoroughly canvas the state and select the best thirteen representative women.

In an account of the Cincinnati convention I must not omit a tribute to the music. The pre-eminence of Cincinnati in matters musical called for something out of the ordinary and we had it. One number was a Liszt Allegro by Mr. Bohlman, organ; Tirindelli, violin; Brand, 'cello; and Mrs. Hosea, harp. The Parke sisters played a Chaminade trio charmingly; Mrs. Nina Pugh-Smith and Mrs. Annie Norton Hartdegen, both beloved by concert goers throughout the west, sang for us. We had a Bach prelude for organ, voice and strings, and to finish the Friday afternoon session a trio and chorus after the style of the ancient Greek music, in which the three soloists (with harp obligato and piano accompaniment) were reinforced by a chorus of women's voices in replying cadences. It was unusual and delightfully musical. In short, when it came to entertainment for ear, eye and palate, hospitality could go no farther. From the open sesame of our badges to art museum, Rookwood Pottery and street car lines to the free carriages to receptions and free lunch at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, everything went to prove that we held the keys to the city at our disposal. The best wish of the club visitors was that they might have contributed enough pleasure to make such kindness worth while.

The keynote of the woman movement was struck in a sentence of Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker in the preliminary remarks to her admirable rendering of Schiller's *Maid of Orleans*, which closed the literary part of the Friday afternoon program. She protested against the modern use of the word "tragedy." We have kept the classic form of speech and dropped its meaning. Death, she said, was not tragedy to us as to the ancients, who thought it the end of all. "The aimless life, prolonged beyond its natural term, with no ideals, and no results, this is the real tragedy of life."

Charlotte Reeve Conover.

Permit me at this late day to thank you for the excellent picture of Mrs. Lowe—the right woman in the right place. Heartly congratulations on the wonderful success of your paper. —Mrs. Jennie H. Moore, Homer Club, Butte, Mont.

Send four new subscribers at \$1.00 each and get your own *Club Woman* free until January 1901.

WISCONSIN.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation held at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, October 25 and 26, offered conspicuous demonstration of the fact that the Federation is a strong working body, designed to achieve practical ends. The program presented during the two days' session was not only extremely interesting and pleasing, but was singularly well designed to furnish information and inspiration to delegates. Only two general topics were considered, "The Industrial Question as it Relates to Women and Children," and "Club Extension Into the Country." Each of these occupied an afternoon meeting. The first morning meeting included the annual address of the president, and the reports of other officers and committees. The second morning meeting was given to the consideration of amendments to the constitution and by-laws and to other business. The evening sessions were, as usual, devoted to programs of less technical and more popular interest. The convention was held in the First Congregational church, whose parlors were used as convention headquarters, and as the location of interesting club exhibits.

The president, Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, presided, and with so much tact and ability that her management left nothing to be desired. Her annual address was forceful and graceful. It reviewed in brief the work of the Federation during the past year and indicated that the same general policy would be pursued during the year to come. It urged the need of the club for country women, and the importance of the industrial question about to be considered by the Federation. It contained ample reference to the Milwaukee Biennial, advising members to inform themselves in regard to taxation and representation in the General Federation, so as to be able to consider intelligently the reorganization of that body. It closed with a strong appeal for unity in the Federation, for patience and charity and unwearied continuance in well-doing.

The reports of the officers and standing committees were full of interest and of the evidence that Wisconsin clubs are growing in numbers and in Federation spirit and also in breadth of understanding as to the scope and the mission of the club movement. There are now 115 clubs in the Federation, an increase of 19 during the year, with a membership of 4200. Practically all are literary clubs as that term is generally understood, but few exclusively so. The great majority are actively interested in some form of philanthropic or civic enterprise and considerable achievements are reported in various lines. The establishment and maintenance of public libraries is a very common undertaking among Wisconsin clubs, as the chairman of the library committee, Mrs. Charles S. Morris, said in her report at the convention, "The Wisconsin club that has not contributed in some manner to the advancement of library interests is the exception rather than the rule. Wisconsin clubs, during the past year, have established a considerable number of public libraries, have assisted in establishing others, have made contributions of funds and books, have opened free reading-rooms, have sent out traveling libraries on their mission of cheer and helpfulness, have supplied reformatory eleemosynary institutions with books and magazines, have added to the number of traveling reference libraries sent out by the Federation for the use of study clubs, have been the main influence in securing the erection of one of more library buildings—in a word, have assisted in all possible ways in bringing about a condition of things by which all Wisconsin citizens shall have full and free access to the nourishing and uplifting influence of good books. The library committee has cemented a permanent alliance with the State Library Association and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, with whose aims and methods it is in entire harmony and whose assistance has been very helpful and valuable.

The Women's Clubs of Wisconsin are also making intelligent and fruitful effort to extend and popularize the knowledge of art, as evidenced by the report of the art interchange committee, Miss Mary E. Tanner, chairman. In various places pictures have been purchased for the school room and library room, portfolios of mounted illustrations clipped from newspapers and magazines have been prepared for use in study, and a traveling library of pictures has been established for uses similar to those of the traveling library of books. The decoration of school rooms has also occupied the attention of some clubs.

In the kindred branch of education, Wisconsin clubs have also done substantial work. The annual report of the educational committee, presented by its chairman, Mrs. H. W. Chynoweth, stated that the work accomplished by clubs in this direction included the establishment of kindergartens, cooking schools, manual training schools, vacation schools, many kinds of schools. Club women visit the schools of their locality, assist in providing pleasant and healthful surroundings, both in and out of doors, keep in touch with teachers, serve on school boards, assist in the dissemination of a knowledge of social and domestic economics, supply books and clothing to needy pupils. Mothers' meetings are numerous and some branch of child study appears upon almost every club program.

The village and town improvement committee has been in existence less than a year, but reported a most encouraging beginning and general interest. A number of clubs have already done active work in the way of cleaning and beautifying the home city and promoting healthful civic pride, especially among school children.

The report of the reciprocity bureau by the manager, Mrs. C. F. Latimer, indicated a widely increased use of the opportunity afforded by the bureau for the interchange of thought and work, while many inquiries from states all over the Union have come in regard to the bureau, asking information in regard to its methods and work.

The convention session devoted to the industrial question was full of vitality and interest. The program included three admirable papers on different branches of the subject by well known club women—one on "Domestic Service," by Mrs. S. M. McNeil, one on "Protective Legislation as it Exists," by Mrs. R. G. Thwaites, and one on "Needed Legislation," by Mrs. T. H. Brown—following which Mrs. Florence Kelley was introduced and gave an address on the Consumers' League. This address—explaining the growth of the league and its sane and rational methods of encouraging the righteous employer of labor and protecting the employe from the exactions and severities of the unscrupulous task-master—swept the convention with a great enthusiasm, and official endorsement of the work of the league followed close upon the final words of the address. This endorsement was in the form of a motion instructing the president to appoint a committee to work in conjunction with the league. It passed the convention unanimously and the president later announced the committee, of which Mrs. George H. Noyes of Milwaukee is chairman.

Further action was taken along the line in the appointment of a committee to ascertain how the clubs may assist in the work of the state labor bureau. The interest shown by the convention in matters concerning the welfare of wage-earning women and children was intensely real and sympathetic and is an earnest and practical effort in their behalf here in Wisconsin.

Of a similarly altruistic nature was the second general subject under discussion—"Club Extension Into the Country." It was treated under four heads, "The Country Club," by Mrs. Fanny K. Earl, "Country Women as I Know Them," by Miss L. E. Stearns, "City Rooms for Country Women," by Mrs. G. A. Buckstaff, and "Town and Country Federation," by Mrs.

Martha Wentworth Hopper. There has long been a feeling among urban club women in this state that the rural club in the farming community is perfectly feasible and would spread still further abroad the sweetness and light of the club influence if only it could be started on the right basis. This symposium was in fact a discussion of ways and means for achieving this desirable end and many useful plans and suggestions were presented.

The topic of the Milwaukee Biennial, which is of so much moment to Wisconsin women at this time, was presented by Mrs. James S. Peck of Milwaukee, chairman of the local Biennial board. The Wisconsin Federation awaits the biennial with keen interest, acutely alive both to the honor conferred upon the state by the visit and deliberations of so notable a body of women, and to the opportunities it will offer to individuals and to clubs for education and development. The matter of the selection of Federation delegates to the Biennial was left by the convention to the executive board.

Alliance with the General Federation was the subject of an address by Mrs. Charles S. Morris, furthering the interests of that organization.

The chief business transacted by the convention was the passing of several amendments to constitution and by-laws. One of these provides that nominations for the various offices shall be made only from the floor, thus doing away with the nominating committee in whose hands this matter has previously been left. Another arranges a sliding scale of representation in the convention, according to membership—clubs numbering 50 or less to be entitled to two delegates, and between 50 and 100 to three delegates each, and 100 or more to five delegates each. Heretofore all clubs have been on an equal basis in convention, having two delegates each. An additional by-law was passed permitting one delegate to represent two clubs providing she is a member of the same and is provided with proper credentials.

The first evening session included a most artistic musical recital followed by a very pleasant informal reception in the church parlors, the Eau Claire Woman's Club being hostess of the occasion. The second evening included a fine address on Metal Workers by Mrs. Herman J. Hall of Chicago, chairman of the art committee of the General Federation, and the reading by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood of one of her French patois stories, "The Mothers of Honore." Choice music added to the pleasure of this, as of several other of the sessions.

The convention was held in Eau Claire upon invitation of the Woman's Club of that city, whose arrangements for the pleasure and comfort of visitors were very satisfactory, and whose kindly attentions were unremitting. The next convention will be held in Racine on invitation of the Racine Women's Club. The date will be the first week of November in 1900 and the session will last three days.

Theodora W. Youmans,
Recording Secretary W. S. F. W. C.

IOWA.

The Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs has just issued a new year book, which summarizes in an admirable manner the work of the Federation for 1899-1900. The book contains a complete directory of the Iowa Federation; its constitution and by-laws, and other matter which the executive board desires to bring to the notice of federated clubs. There is a letter of greeting from the president, Mrs. Mabel Dixon Hutchinson of Ottumwa, inviting correspondence from the clubs along the various lines of work undertaken by the Federation, and announcing that the executive board or members of committees will endeavor to visit clubs desiring to become more intimately

acquainted with the work of the federation. The president brings to the work of the Federation high ideals, and the tact, wholesome enthusiasm and unselfishness necessary to successful leadership.

A communication from each of the six standing committees is an important feature of the new book, taking the place of the various circulars heretofore sent out by the committees. The committee in charge of the bureau of reciprocity announce that a revised list of lectures, talks, readings and manuscripts for the use of federated clubs is being prepared, which it is hoped to have in readiness by January first. Each club is invited to send to the bureau one paper for each fifteen members. These papers will be passed upon by the committee, and those which are found unsuitable rejected. The benefit to be derived from the exchange of club courtesies made possible by the reciprocity bureau was early recognized in Iowa. Every club is inclined to become more or less provincial, and an infusion of new thought from outside brightens and broadens.

No branch of work has received more attention from the women of Iowa than library extension. The library committee announces as part of its work for the coming year the furthering of the interests of the Iowa Library Association, and urges its needs upon the women of the state. The committee calls attention to the Special Loan Department of the Traveling Library of Iowa. Under a law passed by that last general assembly an appropriation of \$2000 was made for the use of the Traveling Library. Part of this sum the state librarian was authorized to set apart for the purchase of books for a Special Loan Department, the books from this department being loaned independently of the regular sections of the Traveling Library, which are made up of fifty volumes each. By this arrangement any club or individual may borrow any book or books required without expense save postage.

To clubs desirous of establishing a library in any community the committee offers to furnish information as to the best methods, and an earnest plea is made for the building up of libraries already established. The library committee also calls attention to the effort to be made this winter by the library workers of the state to secure a state library commission. A special committee has been appointed from the Federation to co-operate with the State Library Association in the effort to obtain the necessary legislation, and it is hoped to secure for Iowa a commission which will be a center for all the library interests of the state.

The need of a state law providing for compulsory education being evident, effort is being made by the educational committee of the Federation to create public sentiment in that direction, and their most important work for the next two years will be the effort to secure a compulsory education law for Iowa. The committee asks each club to prepare at least one educational program during the year, when the growth and needs of the public schools shall be considered. Each club woman is asked to inform herself regarding the school laws of the state, county, and town, to visit the schools and in other ways make closer the relation between home and school. An increased interest in the establishment of kindergartens is also suggested. The village improvement committee urges members of all Iowa clubs to give at least some attention to matters pertaining to the civic life of the communities in which they dwell. It is pointed out by the committee that women may accomplish much good by acquainting themselves with the necessities of their town and by the endeavor to awaken public opinion and obtain the co-operation of town authorities in the direction of improving and beautifying the towns and villages of the state.

The art committee suggests to clubs interested in work along artistic lines a systematic study of the history of painting and sculpture, the study of the principles of art in their rela-

tion to school room and household decoration, and bespeaks an increased interest in the public school art movement in Iowa. The committee offers to furnish outlines of study, lists of books on art history and criticism which may be obtained from the state library, and suggestions for school room decoration, with lists of pictures and casts suitable for different grades.

The household economics committee announce that in response to many requests for help in forming classes in domestic science they have issued a booklet containing suggestions and programs. A section on domestic economy has been added to the special loan collection of the state library, the books comprising which are available to any club.

A meeting of the executive board and committees of the Iowa Federation will be held in Marshalltown November 16-17, by invitation of the Twentieth Century Club of that city.

Harriet C. Towner.

MISSOURI.

The Missouri Federation held the fourth annual meeting at Columbia, November 8, 9 and 10. It was one of the most successful meetings ever held, the fine weather having something to do with the pleasure of the occasion for which the ladies of Columbia had made preparation, with truly Southern hospitality. The Fortnightly Club had extended the invitation, and the president, Mrs. J. C. Whitten, welcomed the club women in behalf of the club, while Mrs. J. S. Branham did the same graceful service for the citizens of Columbia.

It was a fair gathering of women that first morning in the auditorium of the University, which had been placed at the disposal of the Federation through the courtesy of the professors, whose wives are members of the Fortnightly. And the roster showed that every part of the great state was represented in these 108 clubs.

After the address of welcome Wednesday morning, and the response by Mrs. J. B. Clinckscales of Carrollton, the president, Mrs. Ellen D. Lee, delivered her annual address. Mrs. Lee is not of the opinion that the president's address should be a review of the reports which will afterwards be read by the proper persons, and consequently her address was a delightfully informal talk.

Mrs. Frederick C. Hicks read the report of the committee on credentials, and then came the official reports. The new clubs admitted since the last meeting to the State Federation were Saturday Reading Club, Careytown; Century, Monroe City; Saturday, Aurora; Chillicothe Culture Club, Chillicothe; Women's Mid-Week, Centralia; Tourist, Clinton; Shakespeare, Moberly; Tuesday, Columbia; XCIX, Household Economics, Springfield; Cooking Club, St. Louis; St. Louis Branch of the Collegiate Alumnae. The Progressive Girls' Club of Joplin, which is composed of young girls, not old enough to federate, was mentioned. The Tuesday Club of Columbia was referred to as the "baby" of the Federation, but considering the manner in which this club assisted its older sisters in entertaining it must be a very precocious child.

The most important report of Wednesday was probably that of the revision committee, offered by Mrs. John A. Allen, chairman of the committee. This report favored the revision of By-Law II as to the 1 and 3 sections, the wording being substantially as follows in the amended sections:

1. "The officers shall be elected biennially by ballot. They shall not be eligible to re-election as their own immediate successors."

3. "The nine other directors shall be elected as follows: At the first election three shall be chosen for a year, three for two years, and three for three years. At the second and all subsequent annual elections, three shall be elected for a term of

three years. Directors shall not be eligible to re-election as their own immediate successors."

By-law 2 was amended to read:

"The annual dues shall be twenty-five cents per capita, payable in advance, at, or previous to each annual meeting. Each club shall be responsible for the dues of its members."

In arranging the subjects for consideration during the meeting of the Federation, Mrs. Lee had kept in mind the value of correlation, Wednesday afternoon being devoted to the department of education, and Thursday to the "Home." After the two minute reports of new clubs, and a short business meeting, Miss A. C. Fruchte of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on education, gave a comprehensive report of the work of the year. The discussions following her report were interesting, and then Mrs. E. M. Shepard of Springfield closed with "Impressions of Education in Hawaii." Dr. Martha C. Dibble of Kansas City gave an encouraging report of the "Traveling Libraries."

Wednesday night there was a reception at Academic Hall. Among those in receiving line were Mrs. Ellen D. Lee, Mrs. Jesse, the wife of the president of the University, and Mrs. Philip N. Moore, treasurer of the G. F. W. C.

As a fitting finale in the way of educational topics was the visit Thursday morning to all departments of the University. This was enjoyed thoroughly, and many had the opportunity for the first time to inspect the well equipped State University, the professors, teachers and students assisting in the pleasant task.

There is no department of the Missouri Federation which has made any more satisfactory progress during the last year than the department of "Household Economics," and the report of Mrs. Maude H. Lacy, the chairman, was very gratifying. Mrs. Lacy had prepared a splendid program, and deserves great credit for her efforts in this direction.

"A Plan for Club Work" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Harriet C. Milner of Springfield, which city has succeeded in interesting the young women, which, after all, is the most important object to be attained. Twenty-five young society women have formed a branch of the section for the study of household economics, and this club was represented by its president, Miss Viola Puller. Mrs. Lacy was fortunate in securing Dr. Mary Green, president of the National Household Economics Association, and she delivered an entertaining and instructive talk on "Army Housekeeping." "Domestic Science in the Country Home" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Mary P. Wallace of Lebanon. A number of delegates took part in the discussion following.

In logical sequence after the Home was the discussion of matters pertaining to the "Child," and the symposium was led by Mrs. Edwin R. Weeks, corresponding secretary of the National Congress of Mothers, and many of the delegates took part. Mrs. Henry N. Ess, Kansas City, discussed "Proper Care and Control"; "Healthful and Agreeable Environment" was the subject of a talk by Mrs. O. T. Veddar, Nevada, "Educational Advantages" was the topic commented upon by Mrs. Jessie Whitsett, Eagleville.

Thursday night at 8 p. m. there was chorus singing by the University Choral Union, led by Mrs. J. C. Jones, and then an address by Dr. Raymond Weeks on "The Education of a French Child of the Twelfth Century," a story he had gathered from the queer and quaint chronicles of the time.

Mrs. Elia W. Peattie followed with a lecture on Kipling. Mrs. Peattie, who is the author of some of the most charming stories of the day, is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club and of the Fortnightly, and was, previous to her removal to Chicago, president of the Omaha Women's Club. In her lecture on Kipling she tells the facts in the life of the great writer,

while her artistic appreciation of his prose and poetry makes the selections she gives a rare treat.

Friday morning Mrs. J. C. Jones read the report of the committee on art, and showed a number of the pictures in the traveling art galleries which are so popular in the state. "Art for Americans" was discussed by Mrs. A. L. Bartlett of St. Joseph. "Art in the School" was treated by Mrs. Robert E. McCarthy of Carthage. Mrs. Edward F. Cushing of Webster Groves was the writer of the prize essay selected by the bureau of reciprocity. Her subject was "American Sculpture." For the department of literature, Mrs. Virginia Holland of Springfield reported.

Friday afternoon was given to reports. The most important was that of the state chairman of correspondence, Mrs. M. T. McCluney of Sedalia, which was as follows:

"The Missouri State Federation realizes, 1st, That the present representation in the National Body is not homogeneous, namely, through individual clubs, city, county and State Federations and national societies.

2. That representation and dues are arranged differently for each organization.

Therefore resolved: 1. "That the state approves of reorganization of the General Federation.

2. That it approves of representation of individual clubs in the State Federation and through the state in the General Federation.

3. That the state shall pay five cents per capita annually to the General Federation.

Mrs. Ellen D. Lee, who had served the Federation so well as vice-president and president, announced that it was impossible to become a candidate again, and Mrs. Edwin Harrison was elected. Mrs. Harrison was for two years president of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis, and is now one of the directors. She is president of the Humanity Club, and endeavoring to interest club women in the laws with reference to juvenile criminals, which are very inadequate in Missouri. She is not only a worthy successor of Mrs. Lee, to whom the Federation owes much, but she is one of the most popular women personally in the state, and will occupy her place with dignity and grace.

Mrs. T. B. Waters of the Tuesday Club, St. Louis, will assist Mrs. Harrison in the work, having been elected corresponding secretary. The other officers elected were: First vice-president, Mrs. C. B. Edgar, St. Joseph; second vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Jones, Columbia; recording secretary, Mrs. J. B. Clinkscales, Carrollton; treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Woodstork, Kansas City; auditor, Mrs. M. H. Tapley, Bowling Green; directors, Mrs. Ellen D. Lee, St. Louis; Mrs. H. N. Ess, Kansas City, and Mrs. Dangerfield, Joplin. The next meeting will be held at Joplin. Jane Frances Winn.

Let me thank you for The Club Woman for the energy, wakefulness, public spirit and thorough common sense shown in each number. Missouri has fallen in line and with the appointment of Miss Winn as state editor we in St. Louis shall have an added interest. All honor to you for the deserved success of so necessary a paper.—Mary Hime Baker, Webster Groves, Missouri.

Please always keep the item of my subscription before me, because I think there is no one who attempts to keep these items pigeonholed in the brain. I should not be willing under any circumstances, to lose a single number of The Club Woman, and renew the subscription from 1899 to 1900 at once.—Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, Treasurer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum?

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M. D., University of Penn.: "All the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly injurious."

Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can de-range the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder."

Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food.

Baking powders made from cream of tartar, which is highly refined grape acid, are promotive of health, and more efficient. No other kind should be used in leavening food. Royal Baking Powder is the highest example of a pure cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia Federation held its fourth annual meeting on Wednesday, October 18th, in the hall of the Legion of Loyal Women. Convention was called to order at 10.30 a.m. by the president, Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, the audience uniting in singing "America." The president expressed pleasure in seeing so large a delegation and so many visitors present, showing an increasing interest in the work for which the Federation was formed. She said, "Standing as we are at the close of one century and looking into the open door of the new with greater and grander opportunities than were ever offered to man or woman-kind before, we are deeply impressed with the responsibilities which necessarily rest upon us and which we have no right to try to avoid. Let us be diligent and charitable and cheerfully do our part towards making each coming year the best we have ever known." Reports of committees were made which were most interesting, showing great earnestness and good work by the members. The D. C. Federation is differently organized from any other state Federation, as all the clubs, being in the city of Washington, it is possible to have representatives from all at every meeting of both Federation and the executive board, thus forming an organization so close in touch that all proposed work finds a united and helpful band of women always posted and ever ready for mutual aid. Being located as it is, much of interest to all the clubs in the General Federation devolves upon it, especially as regards legislative work. The report of this special committee was read by its chairman, Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, president of the Women's District of Columbia Law School. It was a full text of laws in the District of Columbia, proposed to be changed, many of them to the disadvantage of women in some points. The Federation unanimously authorized the committee to take action without delay to see that all points of interest to women regarding property, care of children and status of women before the law in all respects be properly presented and defended before the committee selected by the District of Columbia court for revision of its code of laws. Report of committee on civics showed much progress in securing matrons at public stations, changing and improving conditions of colored women and children who dwell in the many obscure alleys and by-ways throughout the city, better housing of the poor, vacation schools, shorter hours on the Sabbath for milkmen, and for the better protection of drivers on street cars during the winter.

The local committee reported several pleasant gatherings, well attended, and arrangements on the way for a large and instructive reunion of all District of Columbia clubs in the near future. Gatherings of this nature do much to fraternize and interest not only those who are banded under the motto of "unity in diversity," but those outside, eventually bringing them into fellowship. After a social hour at noon, with luncheon the Federation assembled for the purpose of hearing reports of the year's work from each of the ten clubs forming the Federation. From Woman's National Press Association by the president, Mrs. Mary S. Gist; Pro. Re Nata, president, Mrs. John L. Mitchell; Woman's Suffrage, president, Mrs. Helen R. Tyndal; Legion of Loyal Women, president, Mrs. Henrietta Rose; Woman's Relief Corps, president, Mrs. Charlotte A. Kibby; Women's Christian Temperance Union, president, Mrs. Clinton Smith; Excelsior, President, Mrs. S. K. Hall; Kindergarten, president, Mrs. Louise Pollock; Wimodaughsis, president, Mrs. Anna M. Edgar; Woman's Bindery Union, president, Miss Kate U. Smoot. All the reports showed that the 4500 women comprising the Federation were actively and unitedly striving to educate and uplift their sisters in any and all conditions of life and to improve the municipal and other needed conditions of the city we dwell in and love

to call home. Election of officers and directors for the ensuing year followed, which was speedily and harmoniously completed, unanimous ballot being given to every candidate.

The evening session was held in the large and beautifully decorated church of Our Father. The church was filled by an intelligent and interested audience. The invocation was given by the Rev. Alexander Kent. Dr. Ella M. L. Marble, the first president of the District of Columbia Federation, having just returned from a two years' journey abroad, made a touching address telling of her great pleasure in finding the association so much enlarged in its scope of objects and aims. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the second president, read an original paper entitled "Pen Pictures of Celebrities of Past Generations," showing how women hold their citizenship in this government. She said, "When the good people of the colonies decided there should be no taxation without representation, man, in its generic sense, became a citizen de facto. When the president of the United States was elected by votes in the several states by generic man it settled the question of citizenship for the second time. Deborah Sampson, Mollie Pitcher, Abigail Adams, the defenders of Pepperill Bridge and every woman who spun flax, whirled the shuttle, tilled the fields, supported and kept families together through the long Revolutionary struggle, did more than pay taxes—they did the service of citizens for their country." Thus on, down to the present time, in a terse, spicy manner, amid constant applause, she followed the position and work of those who have no ballot with which to claim citizenship. Miss Annie Watmough of Philadelphia gave interesting facts concerning the crusade against the sweat shops, and said that the league was doing a great deal toward promoting the sanitary conditions of the places where women had to work. Much interest was created by her paper, which will doubtless lead to investigation by the District of Columbia Federation into sanitary and other conditions of wage earners in our city. Miss Kate Smoot, president of the District of Columbia Bindery Union, read an interesting address on the advantage of the Postal Savings Bank System, in which the District of Columbia Federation has taken great interest and devoted considerable time to its consideration. A new departure having been taken by the president, Mrs. Kent, in inviting fraternal societies to send representatives, several responses were given, among the most interesting of which was the report of Mrs. C. M. Pepper on the aim and object of the Washington Industrial Association for the Aid of the Blind, a new organization, and the last to apply for admission into the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Helen Cook, as fraternal delegate on the work of the District of Columbia Colored Woman's League, and Mrs. Mary C. Terrell, from the National Association of Colored Women, gave hopeful and encouraging testimony regarding the excellent work being accomplished among their people, who comprised so large a portion of our community, and who so greatly need care and training in every way, to enable them to become useful citizens.

Thus closed this most satisfactory day and evening, the influence of which will be wide spread throughout our community. Several new clubs have made application for membership, and the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs bids fair ere another annual meeting to double the number of clubs at present comprising its organization.

Mary S. Gist.

President Woman's National Press Association.

I receive The Club Woman monthly and read every line with pleasure and profit. It keeps in touch with Federation meetings everywhere, and especially was I pleased with Mrs. Lowe's picture, which adorns my sanctum.—Grace Carew Sheldon, Buffalo, N. Y.

"DISGRACEFUL AND DISASTROUS."

Recently published statistics regarding the drink curse in England reveal the fact that during the past year the consumption of whiskey in that country was the largest ever known; the population having taken more than a gallon per capita of the intoxicant called by that name. Members of the English medical profession, as well as moralists stand aghast at the terrible disclosure of these recent statistics. The London Lancet, a prominent medical publication, in commenting upon the statistics, says: "Statesmen may create for themselves theories that extenuate a national vice which yields the exchequer so many millions sterling a year, but, speaking from a medical point of view, we must point out that it is disgraceful and disastrous."

Prior to the above conclusion to its comment the Lancet had called attention to the fact that the death rate from intemperance is increasing alarmingly. In 1897, as compared with 1878, a bare score of years, the deaths from chronic alcoholism among men increased eighty-two and a half per cent. Among women the increase was one hundred and forty-five and a half per cent. Deaths from cirrhosis among men increased in the same number of years twelve per cent, and among women twenty-six per cent. As to the amount of disease caused by liquor which falls short of a fatal termination, there is no estimating it, continues the Lancet. The ruin wrought by intemperance in England as shown by these figures is of such proportions it is no wonder that thoughtful men are appalled at its sight. It is indeed "disgraceful and disastrous."

What particularly concerns the people of the United States is the question of the drink curse in this country. Is it as bad here as in England? Let it be hoped that it is not. Still, however, all know that it is terrible in its proportions, and that there is need of work to stay its progress. Upon the intelligent direction of this work to advance the cause of temperance and sobriety everything depends. No matter how earnest or numerous the temperance advocates may be their efforts will not be effective to the full unless there be that intelligent plan of campaign that cuts at the deep down roots of the monster evil. If the propensity to drink has a fast hold on a man all the sumptuary laws in Christendom will not prevent him from appeasing his appetite if he has the money and opportunity to gratify his craving. Of course, restrictive laws and all other barriers are helps, and should be maintained to the utmost, but were it not for the appetite for drink these laws would not be necessary. It is therefore, plainly apparent that the thing that most needs to be done is to do that which will prevent the coming into existence of the soul and body destroying unnatural appetite for drink that intoxicates. Every law of physiology teaches that it is unnatural for man to have an appetite for strong drink. Common sense directs, then, it would seem, that the most effective

line of work for the temperance cause is that which will prevent the occurrence of the drink propensity. At any rate work upon this line comes on a natural suggestion and all lessons in physiology sustain the conclusion.

If it be true that intemperance is so alarmingly increasing in England as the statistics noted by the Lancet aver, it is likewise a fact that its cause has its beginning in the eating by the English people of foods that are imperfect in their natural organization. At no time in the history of England has its people eaten so extensively of unevenly balanced foods as in the past twenty years, and the consumption of such foods must cease before a far reaching and permanent temperance reform can be expected.

From remote times down into the present century English people lived upon foods that were far more evenly balanced than those consumed in these later days. A vast proportion of the present generation find their daily sustenance in the American flour barrel. Foods imported from other countries have become England's main dependence. Frozen meats from Australia and New Zealand, flour from America, and dairy products from continental Europe and England's colonies, are poured into the country in simply enormous quantities. All these things, or nearly all, are eaten in an unnatural state. From the very nature of conditions the English need exercise the greatest possible intelligence in the provision of their daily bill of fare. If they must eat American wheat then let it be the whole grain as it is found in the shredded whole wheat biscuit. In this form of wheat preparation the English are afforded a perfectly balanced food, one that contains every nutritive principle that the body requires. When the body is daily nourished to completion unnatural appetites do not creep in to disturb the harmony of life. The proper nourishment of the body is likewise the correct nourishment of the mental and spiritual natures. All their advice is just as applicable to Americans as well as to the English. Stop intemperance by right living in the matter of foods. Disorganized foods, by which is meant foods that have been deprived of more or less of their nutritive principles, create disorganized bodies and minds. The insufficiently nourished organs of the body call for correction and unnatural craving or appetite is the result. Let temperance workers attack first and with energy those influences that bring about the evil propensities in man. In other words aim to destroy the cause and not the effect of intemperance. As all life is based upon the foods eaten let there be world wide teachings of the absolute necessity for proper foods, such as are perfect in their natural organization like the shredded whole wheat biscuit. When people become wise enough to eat proper food then will be perfect teeth with which to masticate foods, there will be pure blood, active tissues, sound bones, and freedom from unnatural appetite.

OREGON.

The convention of Women's Clubs called together by the Portland Woman's Club for the purpose of forming a state federation, opened Tuesday afternoon, October 24th, with a large attendance. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. J. B. Comstock, president of the Woman's Club, who gave an eloquent address of welcome explanatory of the purpose of the convention. She stated that there seemed to be a general desire for association among Oregon club women, which had prompted the call for that meeting. Invitations were sent to the following Oregon Clubs:

Pendleton—Thursday Afternoon Club, Current Literature, Parliamentary, Belles Lettres Circle, History Class, Manana Club, City Improvement Society, St. Joseph's Literary Society, Teachers' Club. La Grande—Neighborhood Club, Tuesday Musical Club. Roseburg—The '95 Mental Culture Club. Enterprise—Mothers' Meetings. Corvallis—Shakespearean Club, Ladies' Afternoon Club, Thirteen Club, Fireman's Coffee Club. Albany—Magazine Club. Medford—The Syllable Club. Eugene—The Fortnightly Club. Ashland—The Shakespearean Club. Baker City—The Woman's Club. Union—Woman's Club. Oregon City—The Avon Club. Portland—Woman's Club, Working Woman's Club, Progress Club, Musical Society, Teachers' Association, Jewish Women's Council, Twentieth Century Club, Portland Musical Club, Sculpture Club, Art Club, Congregational Literary Society, Culture Club, Portland Kindergarten Club. Mrs. C. B. Wade, president of the Parliamentary Club of Pendleton, responded, referring brightly to the great interest she had felt in state federation for many years past. Following this, the recording secretary, Mrs. Evans, read letters from Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy, the first president of the Washington State Federation. Mrs. A. S. Duniway was then elected temporary chairman, and Mrs. C. E. Sitton secretary. Delegates were presented from most of the clubs in the state, and even delegates from the W. C. T. U. applied for admission, but it was decided not in harmony with the spirit and letter of the principles laid down by the General Federation to admit them; but, though they were not recognized officially, they were greeted fraternally as co-partners in a good work.

Reports from the various clubs were then read, as follows:

The Fortnightly, Eugene, by Mrs. Washburne; the Woman's Club, Portland, Mrs. Cleveland Rockwell; Parliamentary, Pendleton, Mrs. C. B. Wade; Neighborhood Club, La Grande, Mrs. Spaulding; Council of Jewish Women, Portland, Mrs. B. Selling.

In the afternoon the business of organization was the main feature. The committee to draft a constitution and by-laws consisted of the president, Mrs. Duniway, Portland; Mrs. Wade, Pendleton; Mrs. Childs, Roseburg; Mrs. Washburne and Mrs. Nash, La Grande. Mrs. Comstock was called to the chair to preside while the committee adjourned for deliberation. Then the business interrupted by the noon recess—reports from more clubs—was taken up. Then Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Hoffman discussed traveling and public libraries, the former stating that the Portland Woman's Club had discovered that there was no law in this state devoting any part of the public revenues to the support of a free library, and had already taken measures to have this done. The club is to use its influence to have every corporate city in the state set aside a portion of its funds for maintaining free libraries. Support and co-operation from all the club women of the state in the effort was asked.

The committee on constitution and by-laws then reported, and as finally accepted the new Oregon platform is as follows:

Article I. This organization shall be known as the Oregon

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Until you have seen those "REAL
HUMAN HAIR" switches we
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Well Worth \$5.00. All shades of gray and brown, best quality, full weight, short stems. If you order by mail, and after examining the switch you don't like it, return it and get your money. Send sample of your hair.


ALL KINDS OF SPECIAL ORDER WORK.

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FINE
FRENCH
CLOCKS**

**511 WASHINGTON ST.
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Federation of Women's Clubs.

Art. II. The objects of this association shall be to organize women's clubs of the state into a body of mutual helpfulness.

Art. III. Section 1. Clubs desiring to join this Federation shall make application, accompanied by constitution and by-laws, to the corresponding secretary.

Sec. 2. The constitution of clubs applying for membership shall show that no religious or political bias is required, but that their chief purpose is philanthropy, social, literary, artistic and scientific culture.

Art. IV. Section 1. The officers of this Federation shall be the president, the first and second vice-presidents, the recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, auditor and the trustees, the whole to form a board of directors, the chairman of the board of directors to be elected from among their own number.

Sec. 2. These officers shall be nominated by informal ballot. After the first ballot all the candidates excepting the three receiving the highest vote shall be dropped.

Sec. 3. No member shall hold more than one office at a time.

Art. V. Each club included in the State Federations shall be represented at the regular meetings by two delegates. The delegates and board of directors shall constitute the voting body.

Art. VI. Dues shall be 10 cents per capita, paid in advance to the recording secretary, November 1. Clubs refusing to pay dues within three months shall be dropped from the roll.

Art. VII. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the state federation by a two-thirds vote, notice of said amendment having been given in the call.

The evening reception at Parsons hall was a charming social affair. It was planned by Mrs. J. C. Card, of the Woman's Club; Mrs. Sol Hirsch, of the Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Musical Club, and Miss C. Barnes, Teachers'

Association. There was some fine music and the evening proved a most enjoyable feature of the convention.

The second day's program went off with a characteristic snap and interest. By-laws were adopted covering the usual points and providing for biennial meetings, the first to take place next June. A lively debate arose on the subject of the manual of parliamentary rules that should be adopted. Many were in favor of Roberts' Rules of Order, but in the end Shattuck's "Woman's Manual" was adopted, this being the accepted handbook of the General Federation, and most of the state Federations. After the by-laws had been disposed of a short recess was taken, and at the end of it the election of officers came up. The vote for president was unanimously in favor of Mrs. C. B. Wade of Pendleton. It was a clear case of the office seeking the woman. Mrs. Wade had pertinaciously refused the nomination, but the convention, overriding her refusal with a high hand, declined to consider it. Mrs. Wade is the Oregon state chairman of correspondence for the G. F. W. C. and quite well known in club circles beyond her own state.

The election lasted into the afternoon and resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. C. B. Wade of Pendleton; first vice-president, Mrs. R. G. Childs of Roseburg; second vice-president, Mrs. A. S. Duniway of Portland; recording secretary, Mrs. S. A. Evans of Portland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. L. Spaulding of La Grande; treasurer, Mrs. Charles E. Sitton of Portland; auditor, Mrs. L. J. Davis of Union; trustees, Mrs. Washburne of Eugene, Mrs. Turner Oliver of La Grande.

One of the interesting features of this convention was the address by Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart, of Olympia, who was the founder of the Woman's Club movement in the Pacific Northwest, and the godmother of the Woman's Club of Portland. She first referred to the club work in her own state, saying:

"Nearly 17 years ago (March, 1883), my own club, the Woman's Club of Olympia, Wash., came into existence, and for several years was the only club in the Northwest and the second on the Pacific coast, the Ebell Society, of Oakland, Cal., ranking it by some years. When the General Federation was conceived by Mrs. Croly and organized largely by the women of Sorosis, it became a member, among the first to respond to the call of clubs, and it holds its membership yet. In July, 1889, the Classic Culture Club of Seattle was organized, followed by Aloha, of Tacoma, and that by others, so that when the Washington clubs federated there were twenty-two charter members, and the result has been a fine and vigorous organization, which at the time of the convention last June, had a membership of 55 clubs, containing 1500 women.

"Your Oregon Federation starts with 16 clubs. You have elected as your board of directors, to carry out your plans and purposes, nine women, 'good and true,' chosen from different parts of your great state; but, my friends, in order to



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make this Federation a power for good here, and a recognized factor in the national body, these women will need the loyalty, affection and constant co-operation of every club in your Federation and every woman in the clubs to 'hold up their hands.' The communications sent out by them to the clubs should meet with courteous attention and be responded to promptly by your corresponding secretaries. The recommendations which they offer you should be carefully considered by your members in open sessions, and, wherever possible to the conditions of your clubs, accepted and acted upon.

"In our early federation days, club women often asked, 'What will be gained by state federation?' I look upon the club idea as the best thing this century has given to women. Separated in the old days by barriers of society, home cares needlessly multiplied, class and church, all holding their members in ever narrowing lines; the club movement has broken these all down, and women, as some one has said, 'have found each other.'

"When the Biennial of the General Federation meets next year in Milwaukee, and its reorganization takes place, I feel confident that nearly every state in the Union will then be represented by its Federation. At Denver last year there were 30 State Federations, with 2110 clubs and a membership of 150,000 women. The total number of club women in the United States, in and out of Federations, is conservatively estimated at 200,000.

"What an army to go forth to battle for reforms, for education, and, dear to us all, for the sisterhood of women!

"Women of Oregon, you belong to that army, and, united in your Federation, under your chosen leaders, you will, I am sure, be in the van in all good and elevating movements!"

NEW JERSEY.

The fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation was held at Atlantic City, that wonderful and unique city of the sea, on Thursday and Friday, October 26 and 27. "Federation weather,—the most beautiful weather possible, mild and warm, distinguished both days. A large attendance was present, owing partly, no doubt, to the charms of the locality and to the generous hospitality of the Research Club. We were said to be five hundred strong, and we certainly had a delightful time. The five hotels, which provide every comfort for their guests, opened their doors to us, free of charge, while the convention proper lasted, the delegates paying only for their luncheon, according to the wise custom of the New Jersey Federation. Although the board of directors had expected to be quartered in one house, the statement that each hotel desired a share of the distinguished women made every one perfectly happy.

Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, president of the State Federation, won new laurels by her very able and efficient management of the convention. She is a woman of exceptional abilities, and her wide experience of public affairs, added to great natural force of character and a kind heart, make her indeed "a power in our land." She is well known throughout our state by her good works in behalf of the poor and unfortunate, as she has been for many years secretary of the Board of State Charities.

In a convention where so much was excellent, it is difficult to commend all that calls for commendation. As one who has watched for ten years the growth and evolution of the club movement in New Jersey, I was rejoiced to see growth and improvement all along the line.

The reports from the various departments were very gratifying. Miss Elizabeth B. Vermilye of Englewood, who is doing yeoman's work for the protection of the Palisades, reported for the department of forestry, and offered a resolution for the formation of a league for the preservation of these wonderful cliffs. This league will doubtless soon be formed, and will work under the direction of the State Federation.

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Horton of Crawford was unable to read her report as chairman of the library department, owing to her absence in the West as a missionary of Dutch Reformed Church. Through the efforts of this lady and her assistants the Legislature of our state has passed a bill providing for state travelling libraries, and appropriating \$1500 for them for the current year.

The department of education, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall chairman, reported the passage by the Legislature of a bill permitting the establishment of kindergartens and kindergarten departments in connection with our public school system. No appropriation was obtained, but a beginning has been made. Miss Mary McKeen, chairman of the sub-committee on kindergartens, was given the principal credit of the passage of the bill. Miss McKeen, Mrs. Madge S. MacClary, and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall went to the state capital and interviewed the proper authorities on the subject of the proposed law.

A set of books on the kindergarten has also been forwarded to Trenton to form part of the state travelling library system, and a small library procured for the use of the clubs in the State Federation. The department of education also reported an increase of interest in the question of public education among the clubs. A number of these have devoted one or more days to this subject, listening to lectures, or hearing reports of visits to schools. In some localities mention is made of the attendance of club women at school meetings. Two towns report that women are on the board of school trustees and doing good work.

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You may have one or more of our fine umbrellas, at manufacturers prices, which are about half you pay at Retail. Write to us, suggesting about the price you are willing to pay (from \$1.00 to \$10.00 each), and we will express, prepaid, an umbrella, subject to your approval. Pay when you are satisfied.

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The department of literature (Mrs. Francis W. Kitchel chairman) has issued programs for which there has been a demand from many other states, thus showing their excellence. The reciprocity department has now fewer papers on its list for exchange among the clubs, but they are of an improved character, says Mrs. Richard Guade, chairman. Mrs. Emma W. Newbury read an interesting report of her department, town improvement, showing the growth of the philanthropic feeling, the desire to do for others, in the women's clubs.

Mr. David Prescott Hall gave an interesting address, containing valuable information on the Property Rights of Married Women in New Jersey. He deprecated the continuance of the old unfair "tenancy by the courtesy" by the husband in his wife's estate.

The work of the General Federation was explained by Mrs. Jessie L. Crear.

Three minute reports were given by the delegates from the clubs that had joined the Federation during the last year. On the last afternoon, too, there was a reading by Miss Janet Brownell, a conference on club programs and a beautiful poem written and read by Mrs. A. O. Field.

An interesting feature of the convention was the work of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, by Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, secretary of the Connecticut State Federation. Miss Pinneo is a fluent and brilliant speaker and she presented her subject in a convincing manner that opened a new phase of work to many women present.

Thursday between two and three hundred women enjoyed an elaborate spread at the Pennhurst; the next day the luncheon was given at the Dennis. Pretty souvenirs were placed at each plate and beautiful flowers graced every table.

The evening reception given by the Research Club at the Dennis Hotel was a most brilliant affair. Mrs. Endicott, the president, was assisted in receiving by nineteen other women, of-

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ficers of the State Federation and Research Club. Next to Mrs. Endicott in line stood Mrs. Williamson. The greater part of the evening was devoted to introductions, and many pleasant acquaintances were made. With the singing of the Federation song the meeting adjourned on the last day, feeling that the entire convention had been one of the best ever held in New Jersey.—Florence Howe Hall.

CALIFORNIA.

There are many clubs throughout California's seven hundred and fifty miles of length and one-third as much of breadth, and numbered on these club-rosters are thousands of active and energetic workers who are awaking to the need of a State Federation.

At a meeting held in San Francisco November 1st, representatives of the various city clubs, of those of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Sacramento, Petaluma and others were present, and listened attentively to a discussion on the benefits and advantages of such an organization.

Mrs. Ella M. Sexton, the state chairman of correspondence for the G. F. W. C., explained the plan, and the rules governing the associations so formed in other states. Extracts were read from year-books, reports of committees and general data of Federations throughout the Union, showing what had been accomplished by co-operation.

Mrs. I. Sowerberg read a letter from Mrs. Lowe, explaining and answering doubtful points brought up in a meeting of last spring, and the different club presidents promised to lay the matter before their respective clubs.

The following circular was distributed, and it is hoped that

at the proposed Los Angeles meeting Mrs. Lowe will be present.

Some eighteen clubs of Middle California have united, forming thus the San Joaquin Valley Federation, and San Diego in the south has a club union, while the Woman's Parliament of over a thousand members has declared itself in favor of state organization.—Ella M. Sexton.

For the purpose of organization of a State Federation of the Women's Clubs, a called meeting will be held in Los Angeles, January 16th, 17th and 18th, 1900. It is desirable that clubs inform themselves on the mutual benefits and advantages of federation, and each and every club throughout the state is urged and requested to send two delegates to the meeting, one of whom should be the president of the club or her alternate.

It will greatly facilitate the work of preparation if the clubs will promptly report progress to the chairman of committee of arrangements. By order of, Mrs. Francis A. Eastman, G. F. W. C. Director from California; Mrs. Ella M. Sexton, State Chairman of Correspondence; Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Pasadena, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Dear Club Women: A few days ago I returned from a trip into the Indian Territory. It would have done your heart good to have seen what clubs are doing for the women of the Indian Territory. The trip itself was delightful, the rain had washed everything so very clean, and if it had not been for the autumnal tints of the leaves one would have believed it May instead of November. Purcell was the first town in the Indian Territory. It has about 3000 inhabitants, with electric lights and telephones. "The Merrie Wives" is a progressive club of twenty-

five members, all studying Shakespeare under the leadership of Mrs. Barry, who has spent several years abroad, and devoted much time to Shakespearian studies. The personnel of the Alternate Saturday Club of Paul's Valley, is unusual. The club was entertained that day by a lady who was reared and educated in New Hampshire. The secretary was a graduate of the Kansas University. At the close of the program three ladies each played a piece of classic music. One was a graduate from the Conservatory of Music at Cincinnati, Ohio, the second of the New England Conservatory at Boston; the third was a graceful Indian woman, a graduate from some English school. This Indian woman is very wealthy, her allotment being in this rich, fertile valley. She came to me and said, with her eyes full of tears:

"Mrs. Douglas, I heard your paper on the Ishmaelite of Oklahoma at the Congress of Women at the World's Fair, and I thank you for the defence of my race."

Last year the club determined that they would keep the town clean and each club woman pledged herself to keep her own home surroundings in order, and her neighbors on each side of her, the result has worked wonders in their pretty little town. Wynnewood, the last town in the Territory that we visited, had two large clubs, nearly all southern women, but ambitious and full of enthusiasm. They were at work fencing the cemetery and improving the grounds.

Mrs. Childs of the Purcell Club said, "I have received my Club Woman, and have been enjoying it so much this afternoon. Isn't it a great help?" The Oklahoma and Indian Territory Federation now numbers twenty-two clubs and four hundred in membership, instead of sixteen and two hundred, as your October number gives us.

Mrs. Selwyn Douglas,
24 5th Street, Oklahoma City, O. T.

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GEORGIA.

The Georgia Federation held its third annual convention in Macon November 1st, 2d and 3d, by invitation of the Current Topics Club and History Class.

Macon, the central city of Georgia, long famous for its beautiful homes and sumptuous hospitality, lived well up to its reputation.

The entire city became the host of the members of the convention, showing by this action the high esteem in which club women are held by the whole population.

The convention was honored by the presence of three distinguished visitors, Mesdames Lowe, Platt and Burdette, president and vice-president of the General Federation and fraternal delegate from far away California.

The reception at the elegant and commodious home of Mrs. Walker, given by the home clubs to the visiting presidents and delegates was a most brilliant affair.

The president's council, a new feature in the convention, held the afternoon before the regular session, was most enthusiastically attended.

To the question "What attributes are requisite for an ideal president?" many sensible, helpful suggestions were made, Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Platt each giving much valuable information on the subject.

The Federation has so grown in the last year that the representation was more than double that of former conventions, consequently, the first morning was given entirely to reports of state officers and club delegates. The afternoon showed the magnificent work accomplished by the library committee.

The first evening opened by an address from the state president, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, in which the general work and aims of the various clubs were mentioned, followed by short addresses on the work which has been accomplished through the different committees in home, school, library, art and village improvement, each branch brought into a beautiful whole by the address on City Federations, which showed the advantages of City Federations in that by a comparison of work much unnecessary labor is obviated and a much stronger fraternal spirit aroused by making a consolidated City Federation a factor for good in the community.

The second morning was occupied with the election of officers and general business. The following ladies were unanimously nominated and elected, with the exception of Mrs. R. D. Lowe, who was elected honorary president for life the year she resigned from state work to take upon herself the responsibilities of the presidency of the General Federation.

The officers are: Honorary president, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, Atlanta; president, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, Boone; first vice-president, Mrs. James Jackson, Atlanta; second vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Willingham, Macon; recording secretary, Miss Ruth Evans, La Grange; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. O. Granger, Cartersville; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Lester, Columbus; auditor, Mrs. Eugene Verdey, Augusta; directors, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta; Mrs. T. O. Chestney, Macon; Mrs. Sarah Coopers Saunders, Washington; Mrs. Thomas R. Mills, Griffin; Mrs. William Everett Jones, Waynesboro.

One of the most important measures was the Federation's endorsement of a bill regulating child labor, known as the child labor bill, which is now before the Georgia House of Representatives. The endorsement was, however, almost an endorsement of one's own check, as the Georgia Federation has been the advocate and to a large degree the originator of the bill, by influencing public sentiment and urging the extreme need of such a law at every convention, and by the clubs throughout the state.

Friday afternoon the educational outlook was discussed and

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the magnificent work, accomplished and in progress, of the chairman, Mrs. R. F. Park, and her able assistants, met with the plaudits of all.

The last was "the" evening of the convention, it having been arranged that Mrs. Lowe, president of the General Federation, would preside, and Mrs. Platt, vice-president, making a most eloquent address, which gave pleasure to all and aroused much enthusiasm for the club movement among those who up to this time have not been club sympathizers or in accord with the movement. After beautiful music and most earnest and expressive resolutions of thanks had been read and approved the convention adjourned with high resolve to do even better work in the future than it has done in the past. A difficult task however, as the work up to the present time has really been unexcelled.

Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson.

ARKANSAS.

The executive board of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs assembled, according to previous announcement, at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Hanger, at 10 a. m. November 9. The meeting was harmonious and much business of importance was accomplished. As the first order of business, the resignation of Mrs. Wm. McHenry, vice-president, A. F. W. C., was presented and accepted with regret. Mrs. Helen M. Norton was elected to succeed Mrs. McHenry, and Mrs. J. K. Barnes of Fort Smith was elected director to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Norton's election. The reports of the five standing committees were replete with interest, and showed excellent results accomplished along the various lines of work outlined by the Federation Year Book. A petition sent out by the Social Service League, protesting against the seating of Congressman Roberts of Utah, was presented and signed by the board. Under the head of new business, ways and means of carrying on successfully library work and village improve-

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ment were fully discussed. Mrs. Neil Carothers was appointed by the chair to assist the clerk in placing traveling libraries throughout the state. A resolution was introduced by Mrs. Beauchamp, and adopted by the board, urging the club women to use their influence in establishing a chair of domestic science in the Arkansas University. The reorganization committee work of the G. F. W. C. was freely discussed. The worthy president enjoys the distinction of having been appointed by Mrs. Rebecca Lowe, president national association, one of a committee of fifteen selected from the club women of the United States to assist in the reorganization of the G. F. W. C. in February in Philadelphia. The appointment of Mrs. Wm. Ayers Cook of Little Rock as correspondent for Arkansas for the G. F. W. C. was received by the board with hearty approval, Mrs. Cook being a graceful and gifted writer.

A lively discussion of the advisability of urging the Curfew law was entered upon, but no action taken. The report of Mrs. Wisdom as to practical work done by the Texarkana Club was most satisfactory. The standing committees were commended by the president for their earnest, progressive work, and the board in response expressed enthusiastic approval of the alert, energetic and successful methods of Mrs. Hanger in conducting the G. F. W. C. Throughout the all-day session unity and harmony prevailed. The social features of the occasion were delightful and served to knit still stronger the ties which unite this Sorosis band of workers. At 2.30 p. m. the hostess, with characteristic ease and grace, served an elegant and elaborate course luncheon, which proved a strong rival, in point of interest and discussion, to the "feast of reason and flow of soul" hitherto entered upon by the ladies present. At 4-p. m. the executive board adjourned, to meet in February, 1900.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

The third annual convention of the North Dakota Federation of the Women's Clubs met in regular session at the Opera House in Lisbon, Tuesday afternoon Oct. 17, with the president, Mrs. Nettie Lauder, in the chair. There were fourteen delegates present.

Mrs. Lauder gave the annual address. She spoke of the events of the year, among them the Woman's Council in London, the council meetings of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs in Philadelphia, and said: "In order to make this work effective we must have the co-operation of all the clubs, and that some of the pleasant memories of the year were the visit to Devil's Lake Chautauqua, where Miss Evans of Carleton College of Minnesota gave an address." In closing she said: "Let us be hopeful, we must study for light, that we may be blessed with light."

After the necessary routine business Mrs. E. S. Kilbourne of Lisbon read a very good paper on "Education," and also read from a circular issued by Mrs. Rebecca Lowe, president of the General Federation, giving a summary of the work of clubs along this line.

Mrs. Janette Hill Knox, chairman of the reciprocity committee, sent her report, which was read by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. T. Barber of Wahpeton. Mrs. Barber also recommended an exchange of program and papers among clubs and a co-operation between the reciprocity committee and individual clubs. Three minute reports followed from the Fleur de Lis Club of Cando, the Medley Club of Eliot, the Nineteenth Century Club of Devil's Lake, the Fortnightly of Fargo, the Jamestown Musical Club, the Langdon, Lisbon, Mayville and Wahpeton Women's Clubs, the Valley City Tuesday Club and the Musical Club of Fargo.

Tuesday evening a delightful reception was given by the Woman's Club of Lisbon at the home of Mrs. P. H. Rourke, in honor of the Federation.

Wednesday morning's session was called to order by the president at 9.30. Several amendments to the constitution were made and several delegates were added to the number already there, also making the number of visitors seventeen, including Mrs. Sarah S. Platt. The deferred report of the committee on "Household Economics" was given by Miss Marie Senn of Fargo. Papers on how the Federation can best further the interests of individual clubs were read by Mrs. E. C. Lucas and Mrs. J. Carhart and were followed by an animated discussion. Miss Marie Senn then read a valuable paper on "The Influence of the Beautiful."

Wednesday afternoon the meeting opened at 2 P. M. A paper on village improvement was well received as read by Mrs. Lottie B. Sowles. An interesting paper on the establishment of libraries was read by Mrs. H. Winterer. Co-operation in educational work by Mrs. W. H. Boals was very much appreciated. A discussion followed, led by Mrs. Platt. It proved exceedingly interesting. Later Mrs. Platt gave the principal address of the day, her subject being "Inclusiveness of Club Work."

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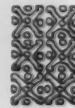
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Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, 1899, the Opera House at Lisbon was filled to listen to the musical program prepared by the Fargo and Jamestown Musical Clubs. The chairman, Mrs. Grace Lincoln Burnam, presided. The program was a comprehensive one, representing a wide variety of instrumental and vocal music finely rendered by competent artists.

On the following morning the closing business of the convention was carried out. It was moved and carried that Valley City should entertain the next Federation and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Nettie M. Lauder; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. M. Lord, Mrs. J. Carhart, Mrs. Grubbs, Mrs. F. P. Tilden, Mrs. Robinson; recording secretary, Mrs. C. F. Amidon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Galleman; treasurer, George Weatherby; auditor, Mrs. Youman.

Our meeting, though small in numbers, was most inspiring, and the reports from the club indicate a constantly widening field of work, even though our North Dakota towns are small and scattered. Among the papers were some that we wish all might have a chance to read—those on "The Influence of the Beautiful," by Miss Senn; "Co-operation in Educational Work," by Mrs. Boals, and "How the Federation Can Best Further the Interests of Individual Clubs," by Mrs. Lucas and Mrs. Carhart.

Mrs. R. T. Barber, Wahpeton, N. D.

The little town of Gering, Neb., with only 500 members, has a literary club about which centres all the social life and interest of the place. The one absorbing topic is, "What was done at the club," and it has been found necessary to pledge the twenty-two members to secrecy on all important matters. Members come from long distances to the meetings, one woman driving fourteen miles regularly on club day. When the president, Mrs. Fred D. Wolt, went to the York Federation recently to represent the Woman's Library Club of Gering, she drove fifty miles to the train that was to bring her east, having a trip in all of 463 miles. She considered the meetings well worth the effort, and gathered inspiration and new ideas to take back to her isolated club. This club has parliamentary practice at every fifth meeting. The members are enjoying this year "Travels in the United States," and are learning the resources and topography of their own country. In addition a careful study is made of current events.

It is with pleasure and appreciation that I forward my subscription for another year of The Club Woman. It gives such an attractive and complete digest of club news that it has proven quite indispensable to me. To recommend it and to bespeak for it ever increasing merit and circulation will be my pleasant duty wherever club women do congregate.—Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, former president of the Colorado Federation.

Just a line to congratulate you on this November Club Woman. I am sure you must be starting on a new era of success with such a more than first class publication.—Annie G. Murray, Boston.

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